

March 1, 1996

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Thursday, February 29, 1996

Too far, too soon

Merger of community colleges and vo-tech schools needs detailed study

A bill filed by State Rep. Freed Curd to merge the state's community colleges and vocational technical schools should die a quiet death in the Kentucky General Assembly — but not because what Curd is proposing is necessarily a bad idea.

Curd, D-Murray, is proposing to dive head first into untested waters. Instead of taking the plunge, the General Assembly should create an independent task force to determine whether merging the community colleges and post-secondary vocational schools is a good idea and, if so, how it can best be accomplished.

Curd's bill — House Bill 463 — would separate the state's 14 community colleges from the University of Kentucky and the Kentucky Tech vocational-technical schools from the Workforce Development Cabinet and create a new State Board for Community Colleges and Technical Education. It also would create 14 regional boards of overseers with considerable powers in governing the community colleges and vo-tech schools in their areas.

The bill proposes that the merger be completed by July 1, 1996.

From a practical standpoint, that's not feasible. While there are some similarities between the community colleges and vocational schools, there also are many differences: Their tuitions vary a great deal; they follow different calendars; they do not give credit the same way; their employees do not have the same pay scales or educational requirements; they are under different retirement systems.

Given enough time, we think such obstacles could be scaled, but by July 1? Impossible.

Even if it were practical, there is no evidence that what Curd is proposing is

the best way to merge the community colleges and vocational schools. Maybe it is, but we question whether creating one new statewide board and 14 new regional boards will cut costs and reduce competition and duplication in post-secondary education in Kentucky.

The idea of combining community colleges and vocational schools is not a new one. There are many similarities in their roles, and perhaps some savings could be realized by merging their administrations. Some other states already have one system for community colleges and post-secondary vocational schools.

However, no serious study has been done on how best to combine community colleges and vocational schools in Kentucky. Indeed, at least two higher education task forces have avoided this politically volatile issue. Many questions need to be answered. What, if any, should be the role of the University of Kentucky in a combined system? Should the combined system be under the jurisdiction of the Council for Higher Education, the Workforce Development Cabinet, or neither?

Curd's bill has little chance of being approved. The University of Kentucky is not going to surrender its community colleges without a fight, and it possesses the political clout to doom Curd's bill.

However, after years of talking around the issue, it is time to give the idea of merging the community colleges and vocational schools some serious attention. For all its many flaws, Curd's bill can serve a useful purpose by being the impetus for the creation of a task force to study the possible merger and make recommendations to be considered by the 1998 General Assembly.

UK ticket policy has students cashing out, university cashing in

By MARK COOMES
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A new \$5 charge for student basketball tickets has created a profitable paradox at the University of Kentucky this winter.

Student attendance is down 43 percent, but student-ticket revenue is up 275 percent.

The unusual formula works like this: Fewer students in the stands means more tickets can be sold to the general public, which pays \$13 a seat instead of \$5.

The new box-office math will add up to an extra \$470,000 for the UK Athletic Association this year.

School officials say the ticket charge was needed to offset inflation and other budgetary pressures and to fund new sports. Student leaders recognize the athletic department's need for more revenue but are averse to turning game tickets into an out-of-pocket expense.

Campus basketball fans clearly agree. The \$5 ticket, though it costs less than an admission for a first-run movie, has proved to be surprisingly adept at chasing students away from Rupp Arena.

On average, students have filled just 2,738 of the 6,701 seats reserved for them at each home game this season. That's 2,030 fewer than last season, when tickets were free.

The dropoff has resulted in student attendance that athletic department officials believe to be an all-time low at Rupp Arena. The highest student turnouts so far this season — 4,047 for Arkansas and 3,404 for Louisville — still were far below capacity even though the No. 1-ranked Wildcats are making a run at their first national championship since 1978.

"When you have a team like we've got, winning the way we're winning, cost is the only reason that attendance would be down like that," said Shea Chaney, president of UK's Student Government Association.

The \$5 charge will be reviewed this spring, when the Athletics Board will wrestle again with some tricky philosophical questions.

"It has to do with what the athletics department is here for," said Chaney, a second-year law student from Pine Knot, Ky. "Are they here to serve the students, or are they here to serve the general public?"

Athletic director C. M. Newton says UK has an obligation to both. However, his foremost obligation is to maintain the athletic department as a self-supporting entity.

The department's operating costs have skyrocketed in recent years. As part of his search for new revenue, Newton asked a committee composed of students and school officials to examine student ticket prices.

"The reason that had not been addressed by other athletic directors, or by me, is that there was not need," Newton said. "But there is now need for that additional income."

Until November, UK students hadn't paid to see an athletic event as long as anyone can remember. In return, the athletic department received a portion of an activities fee that is tacked on to the price of each student's tuition.

Last year Newton's ticket committee decided against requesting an increase in the activities fee, saying it

would place an unfair burden on the vast majority of students who do not regularly attend sporting events.

"I guess that's a valid argument," Chaney said.

The committee instead asked the Athletics Board to place a \$5 charge on every football and basketball ticket. The board approved the move in June, effective at the start of the current basketball season.

"I don't think there's any question about it being the fairest way," Newton said. "Obviously, some of the students disagree, and we'll discuss that after the season."

By a margin of nearly 5-1, students voted in October for repeal of the \$5 charge in favor of an increased activity fee. The referendum's result is student government's best hope of winning an appeal, but the cause is hurt by the fact that only 743 of UK's 24,000 students cast ballots.

The truest measure of students' displeasure has been registered on game days. Fewer than 2,000 have bought tickets for the average home game this season. The remainder of the students' 2,738 average comes from dancers, cheerleaders, trombone players and such, who still get in free.

The 43 percent decline in student attendance has freed up about 48,000 tickets for sale to the public — nearly twice as many as last season. After subtracting Rupp Arena's share of 50 cents per ticket, the athletic department has raked in \$559,712 on unsold student tickets for 12 of the 13 home games. (Figures for tomorrow's regular-season finale against Vanderbilt are not available.)

Combined with the \$120,815 raised so far from the \$5 fee, UKAA has netted a tidy \$680,527 from student tickets so far this season — with about \$56,000 still to come from the Vanderbilt game.

It all adds up to projected revenue for 1995-96 of about \$737,000, some \$470,000 more than last season.

About \$97,000 of that \$470,000 windfall is due to a \$2-per-ticket price increase imposed on the public this season. But the other \$373,000 is due to the sale of tickets that would have been picked up for free last year.

The Athletics Board decided to levy the \$5 fee for two reasons:

✓ UKAA needs the money.

UK is one of the few schools at which athletics not only pays its own way but routinely turns a substantial surplus. That has allowed UKAA to give the university at least \$1.2 million a year since 1988. Perpetuating that performance has become increasingly difficult in recent years.

NCAA gender-equity requirements, mandated by Title IX, have forced member schools to add more women's sports. UK already offers 10, the most in the Southeastern Conference, and will add softball next fall at a minimum cost of \$300,000 a year.

"It was not just a gender-equity issue," Newton said. "We've got 260-some (high) schools in our state playing softball, and we ought to have softball as part of our program."

UKAA also is overdue for an increase in its portion of the student activity fee. Since 1979 that fee has risen more than fourfold, from \$36 to \$167, but the athletic department's share of \$12.25 hasn't changed.

Athletic officials are constantly searching for new revenue, such as royalty income through the sale of replicas of the basketball team's new denim uniforms. But most revenue streams are nearly maxed out, and Newton said increasing ticket prices — which are still lower than at most other SEC schools — was just about the only option, considering that football and men's basketball account for 80 percent of UK's \$21.8 million in athletic revenue.

✓ Boosters and administrators hate to see tickets go to waste.

Student tickets are distributed in multigame packages. During the freebie era, students might blow off the Morehead State and Marshall games but show up full-force to see archrival Louisville.

The empty seats irritated those who knew that thousands of other fans would seize any opportunity to see their Wildcats. As expected, such fans have snapped up almost every leftover student ticket this season, which has helped UK surpass Syracuse as the nation's No. 1 college basketball draw for the first time in 12 years.

Not once in the past two seasons have students used their entire allotment, which gives UKAA "another valid argument" for imposing the \$5 charge, Chaney admitted. However, he said there would be fewer empty seats if the athletic department would distribute student tickets on a single-game basis.

That's just one of the points Chaney plans to put before the Athletics Board when he lobbies for a repeal of the ticket charge this spring. Next year it will cost students about \$100 to attend every home football and basketball game, and if that money is factored into the activity fee, UKAA stands to lose a good chunk of its \$470,000 windfall.

Chaney acknowledged that it will be hard for the board to spurn such "easy money" but said he will try to steer the debate away from bottom-line considerations.

"It all comes back to, What's the university here for?" he said. "What's the purpose of the athletic department? Is it to generate money? Or is it to provide activities for students?"

Tacky, but ...

Ohio State offers product to die for

In its never-ending quest to find new ways to earn money by marketing its name, colors and logo, Ohio State University has come up with a product some fans are dying to have: The OSU casket.

That's right, folks, for about \$4,000 the diehard Buckeye fan can go to his or her final resting place with a scarlet and gray casket with the OSU insignia on top and the Buckeye mascot on the inside.

A bit tacky perhaps, but, hey, if an OSU alumnus or rabid fan wants to be buried draped in his school's colors, who's to deny him his final wish?

Is this the start of a trend? If so, can a casket for University of Kentucky fans — who are just as ardent as OSU's faithful — be far behind? And will the families of departed UK fans be given a choice of colors for their caskets — traditional Wildcat blue or Rick Pitino denim?

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1996

■TEACHER SCHOLARSHIPS

Senate OKs bill: The Senate yesterday passed a bill that would shift eligibility for the state's teacher scholarship program largely to financial need. The current teacher scholarship program — \$1.5 million a year — ranks candidates based on achievement test scores, grade point average and class rank for high school seniors. The bill passed 32-2.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1996

KERA, higher education task forces endorsed

Task forces to study the Kentucky Education Reform Act and the state's system of post-secondary education were endorsed by a Senate committee yesterday.

Both task forces were advocated by Gov. Paul Patton, who said the 1990 reform law should not be significantly changed before a thorough study. Patton also has said Kentucky's higher education system needs a new vision.

The task forces are proposed in two Senate concurrent resolutions that were approved by the Senate Education Committee. They would be legally binding if passed by Senate and House.

A member of the committee, Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville, said he had reservations about "the continuing creation of task forces" to thresh out education issues that the General Assembly must ultimately decide. Rank-and-file legislators have to cast the votes but are not included in the "high-level discussions," Williams said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1996

Task forces to study KERA, state's colleges

The Frankfort Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Two education task forces backed by Gov. Paul Patton won the endorsement of the Senate Education Committee yesterday.

The committee approved Senate Concurrent Resolution 93, which would create the Task Force on Postsecondary Education. The resolution calls on the task force to study issues such as performance funding, duplication of courses, the lack of coordination among institutions and the feasibility of combining vocational schools and community colleges.

The committee also approved SCR 94, which would create the Task Force on Public Education. This task force will review the Kentucky Education Reform Act, including such issues as the accountability system, the ungraded primary program and the funding formula for schools.

Each task force will have 18 members — six appointed by the Senate, six by the House and six by the governor. They are to complete their work and propose possible legislation based on their findings by Sept. 1, 1997.

March 4, 1996

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MSU ARCHIVES

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1996

Higher ed board urged to be active

Council members
discuss future role

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — It's time for the Council on Higher Education to flex its muscles if need be and wade into issues sooner if it thinks they're important, several of its members argued yesterday.

The discussion came during the council's regular meeting, but was prompted by the recent criticism over how the council handles tough decisions — like the fight last year between Paducah and Murray over an engineering program in Paducah.

Since then, legislators and Gov. Paul Patton have repeatedly said they want the council to take a more active role in solving higher education's problems.

Jim Miller, the council's chairman, told the group that Patton had reiterated such views Friday night at a dinner with him and the chairmen of the university governing boards.

"The environment we're in right now is encouraging for us to be more free-wheeling, more aggressive," Miller said. "There seems to be more of a realization that unless the council is allowed to be in charge, there will be these turf battles."

In retrospect, the council should have gotten involved sooner in the Paducah issues, Miller and several other members said.

Council members also debated the issue of whether Kentucky laws now gave them enough authority.

Charles Whitehead, a member from Ashland, said he thought it did. The council just has to use that, he said.

"When there's a tough issue, do we use the authority we already have, or do we run away from it?" he asked. "That seems to be the question I get."

The role of the council also is expected to be one of the issues examined by Patton's task force on post-secondary education, which is expected to begin meeting after the General Assembly's session concludes.

Several members said they wanted to hear about how other states' coordinating boards dealt with such issues. Others said they didn't want the council to become a "superboard" that would be responsible for managing specific details

on university campuses.

Council member Glenn Leveridge said he also was somewhat bothered by the idea that the council had to prove its mettle by "reining someone in."

"I'm not looking for an opportunity to take a stand just to show how tough we are," he said.

But part of the council's future activity will depend on the attitude of the governor and lawmakers, Miller said. He noted that the council "got in lots of trouble" when it tried to get involved in the issue of whether to close one of the state's two dental schools.

"We can't run out here on a limb and have it cut off behind us," he said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1996

Education council sees need to assert itself

Changing expectations require new role

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Leaders of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education acknowledged yesterday that the council may have to become more assertive to meet the changing expectations of some state political leaders.

No agreement was reached on what steps may be necessary, or whether the agency needs more legal authority to coordinate the state's universities and community colleges.

"It's time for the council to make a course correction, just as we expect the universities to make course corrections," Chairman Jim Miller, of Owensboro, told other members of the agency's executive committee.

Miller noted that Gov. Paul Patton had already indicated that he wanted the council to assume a more forceful role, and Miller and some other members said they thought legislative leaders were of like mind.

Too often, Miller added, the council has merely reacted to issues. "I think we need to be more pro-active," he said.

Larry Hayes, a Louisville member, said he thought the council had enough legal authority to oversee campus activities. But he, too, acknowledged that expectations had changed in recent months.

"The last thing the legislature wants, even if they pass resolutions, is problems without reasonable solutions on their table," Hayes added.

But Joe Bill Campbell of Lexington said that at times the council needs to assert more control over campus ac-

tivities. He said he thought the state's leaders wanted the council not to be just a "coordinating referee" but to provide more governance of colleges and universities.

But Campbell, a former member and chairman of Western Kentucky University's board of regents, said that role would require the council to "walk a fine line," because it should not intervene in campus officials' day-to-day management of their institutions.

Two other members of the executive committee — Glenn Leveridge of Lexington and Ben Richmond of Louisville — said they would like to know how similar agencies in other states operate. Leveridge noted that the council could never please all of its constituencies. But he also questioned the merit of taking a stand "just to show how tough we are."

Questions about the 30-year-old council's effectiveness are not new, and Miller and Campbell noted that the most recent questions began surfacing in last year's governor's race and increased when Murray State University on one side and Paducah leaders and the University of Kentucky on the other faced off over a proposed engineering program at UK's Paducah Community College.

Campbell acknowledged that the council and Gary Cox, its executive director, played a role in the compromise that led Patton to recommend money for the engineering program. But that compromise came only after the council dropped the issue in the legislature's lap, Campbell added.

■ MOREHEAD

Jones to get honorary degree: Morehead State University regents yesterday voted to confer upon former Gov. Brereton Jones an honorary doctorate at the school's May 11 commencement. The regents said Jones was a friend to the university, citing his support of landmark legislation overhauling the process for appointing members to institutional governing boards and the Council for Higher Education.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1996

Alternative to Patton insurance plan offered

BY BILL ESTEP

HERALD-LEADER FRANKFORT BUREAU

FRANKFORT — Lawmakers will have plenty of proposals to weigh during the difficult debate over changing the state's 1994 health-insurance law that will dominate much of the remaining month of the session.

The latest came Friday, when a bipartisan group of House leaders introduced a bill friendlier to the insurance industry, and less complex, than the sweeping proposal Gov. Paul Patton unveiled only one day earlier.

The new measure, House Bill 908, would:

- Abolish the state Health Policy Board and make membership in the state insurance-buying alliance voluntary.

- Require companies to offer only one standard health plan, instead of the five required now, and let them sell a range of non-standard policies.

- Set up an insurance pool for high-risk people, under which they could be charged up to twice as much as the cost of the standard plan. One insurance company would be chosen to administer the pool; other companies would pay fees to help support it.

- Allow companies to consider health status and insurance use to set rates, something the 1994 law does not allow.

- Allow people to keep insurance between jobs and guarantee renewal if they have paid their premiums.

- Require the state insurance commissioner to hold hearings on proposed rate increases larger than the medical rate of inflation in the South.

- Guarantee that people who have gotten insurance under the 1994 law could keep their policy. There would be a limit on premium increases.

House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo, D-Prestonsburg, and House Minority Leader Danny Ford, R-Mount Vernon, co-sponsored HB 908 with other leaders of both parties.

Patton's proposal is expected to be introduced this week in the Senate. It will include some of the same features as HB 908, such as doing away with the health policy board and ending required membership for public employees in the buying alliance.

However, Patton's plan would include lower limits than HB 908 on how much high-risk people could be charged in some cases, as well as tougher provisions for the state to oversee insurance premiums.

Rep. Ernest Fletcher, R-Lexington, who worked on both plans, said Patton's contains come good features but is too complex.

"The bipartisan plan is a more simple approach than the governor's and it's something that has worked and been proven in other states," Fletcher said.

Fletcher said lawmakers may take pieces of several different proposals to craft a compromise bill.

"There's no plan out there that's going to produce a utopia," he said.

The bipartisan plan and Patton's are among several proposals for changes to the controversial 1994 reform law.

Another proposal for changes in the law, HB 364, would scale back some of the 1994 reforms — delaying compulsory addition of university and city employees until mid-

1998, keeping current policies in place and exempting associations of more than 100 people from the law's rating system.

That proposal is sponsored by some of the key architects of the 1994 law, including Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington. It is an attempt to give the 1994 law more time to work while figuring out what caused the big rate increases that some people have experienced.

Some customers have seen their premiums soar more than 50 percent.

One state analysis concluded that 80 percent of the policies written under the new law cost more than justified.

Senate President John "Eck" Rose said Friday that some of the increases were higher than they should have been.

But the increases that were justified under the law would still have caused protest and forced the legislature to revisit the issue this session, Rose said.



The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, March 3, 1996

A good fit

A partnership formed by the University of Louisville and the Kentucky Center of Public Issues assures the survival of an organization that has played an important role in drawing public attention to important issues facing Kentucky.

The future of the seven-year-old Center for Public Issues looked bleak until new University of Louisville President John L. Shumaker learned of its past actions and the financial problems it was facing. He saw the center as a way for the univer-

sity to help offer the state research help on public issues.

Over the years, the center has focused attention on such issues as changing the state's outdated constitution, revamping the tax system, and election reform. Through its work with the annual Shakertown Roundtable, the center has been able to bring the state's leaders together to discuss important topics in a non-political atmosphere.

The center's work can only be enhanced by tying into the research offered by U of L. The partnership is a good fit.

A fruitful union

THE RECENTLY announced partnership between the University of Louisville and the Kentucky Center for Public Issues has all the makings of a rich and fruitful union.

At a minimum, the alliance will allow the issues center to continue its valuable role in elevating the state's civic agenda and in stimulating substantive political debate outside the normal partisan framework.

In its brief seven years, the center has provided significant leadership in areas such as constitutional improvement and election reform. Less obvious but no less important have been its efforts, ranging from town forums to its serious *Kentucky Journal* newspaper, to foster an informed, engaged and effective citizenry.

Allying to this solid base the considerable expertise and research talents of U of L's faculty can produce nothing but good.

For U of L, the association represents a tangible and welcome opportunity to be of service not simply to urban Louisville but to the state at large.

Too often, in all the regional jockeying that substitutes for real politics in this state, U of L has been cast, by both its supporters and detractors, as Louisville's university. It is not. It is a state institution, and the more it visibly and constructively acts like one, the better for both Kentucky and U of L.

U of L President John Shumaker was far-sighted enough to understand that. It is a most promising development.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1996

Bill allowing tech school degrees likely to die

Patton wants new task force to first address the issue

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A bill allowing state technical schools to award degrees instead of diplomas and certificates apparently was killed yesterday by the Senate Rules Committee.

Senate Bill 69, sponsored by Sen. Nick Kafoglis, was approved by the Senate Education Committee on Feb. 23. But the rules committee sent it to the Senate's budget committee yesterday, rather than to the full Senate. It's unlikely the bill will be acted on in the budget committee.

"The governor wants (the degree question) considered by the task force," Kafoglis said later yesterday, referring to a long-range study of post-secondary education Patton is seeking. Kafoglis, a Bowling Green Democrat, said he had no problem with that request.

"I'd say it would be better to please the governor and gain his support with the task force than fight the governor and lose," he said.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 93, which created the Task Force on Post-Secondary Education, was approved Thursday by the Senate Education Committee. Among the areas it will study is the feasibility of combining vocational-technical schools and community colleges.

The task force's creation also likely means the death knell for a controversial House bill that would merge the community colleges, operated by the University of Kentucky, and the Workforce Development Cabinet's technical schools.

House Speaker Jody Richards of Bowling Green said any major structural changes in elementary, secondary or higher education probably would be postponed until the post-secondary task force — and another

being created to review the Kentucky Education Reform Act — finish their work.

In the Senate, meanwhile, final passage was given to House Bill 410, which would allow retail creditors to assess a late fee of 5 percent or \$10, whichever is greater, for any installment in default for more than 10 days. It would be the first increase in the fees since the early 1960s.

The vote on HB 410, which now goes to the governor, was 34-1.

The Senate also rejected an effort by Sen. John David Preston to discharge HB 197 from the Senate Education Committee.

Preston, R-Paintsville, said holding the bill in a committee for an unreasonable time violated a Senate rule.

The bill, which passed the House Jan. 25, would transfer disciplinary proceedings and appeals in the Workforce Development Cabinet to the Personnel Board. Preston's motion failed 17-19.

Covington Sen. Joe Meyer, chairman of the education committee, said that he had heard "no groundswell of support" for the bill and that Preston had never asked him to post it for consideration.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1996

■ ADULT EDUCATION

Bill may be doomed: A bill aimed at giving more power to the State Board for Adult and Technical Education may have suffered a fatal blow yesterday. The measure was sent to the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee. The bill had won approval from the Senate Education Committee last week. Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, said Gov. Paul Patton wanted a task force assembled to study issues addressed by the bill. The bill would require the Adult and Technical Education board to set regulations governing the operation of programs in the Kentucky technical school system. It also would prohibit any public higher education institutions from offering new certificate or diploma programs of a vocational or technical nature without getting approval from the board.

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

The Kentucky Kernel, student newspaper at the University of Kentucky, captured 14 first-place awards yesterday in statewide competition sponsored by the Kentucky Intercollegiate Press Association.

Western Kentucky University's newspaper, the College Heights Herald, won 10 firsts, and one of its writers was named Journalist of the Year. Eastern Kentucky University's paper, The Eastern Progress, finished first in four categories.

Awards were presented at the association's annual convention in Lexington. Student newspapers at all Kentucky colleges and universities were eligible to compete in the contest that was judged by the staffs of the Herald-Leader, The Courier-Journal in Louisville, the Cincinnati Enquirer and other newspapers.

The Northernner at Northern Kentucky University and the Trail Blazer at Morehead State University each won two first-place awards.

Kevin Kelly of Western's College Heights Herald was named Journalist of the Year, after winning two firsts, a second, a third and an honorable mention in individual categories.

In a separate division for small schools, Jamie Rhodes of The Concord at Bellarmine College also was named Journalist of the Year.

Here is a list of winners by category in the major schools division:

News story: Melissa Gagliardi and Kevin Kelly, College Heights Herald.
Investigative reporting: Tonya Root and Karin Lowe (tie), College Heights Herald.
Continuing news: Selena Woody, The Eastern Progress.
News analysis and special reports: Eric Caldwell and John Bach, The Northernner.
Personality profile: Mary Ann Lawrence, The Eastern Progress.
Feature story: Chris Hutchins, College Heights Herald.
Reviews: Carrie Morrison, Kentucky Kernel.
General interest column: Matt Felice, Kentucky Kernel.
Editorial: Mitchell Quarles, College Heights Herald.
Editorial cartoon: Stacy Curtis, College Heights Herald.

Opinion page: Matt Felice, Kentucky Kernel.
Sports — game story: Kevin Kelly, College Heights Herald.
Sports — news: Stephen Trimble, Kentucky Kernel.
Sports — feature story: Brian Bennett, Kentucky Kernel.
Sports column: Bret Dawson, Kentucky Kernel.
Overall layout: Dennis Varney, College Heights Herald.
Front page layout: Erin Bacher, Kentucky Kernel.
Feature page layout: Mary Ann Lawrence and Nancy Elmore, The Eastern Progress.
Sports page layout: Sheri Phares, Kentucky Kernel.
Best special section: Staff, Kentucky Kernel.
Comic strip: Steven Steglin, The Northernner.
Informational graphics: Jon Grant, College Heights Herald.
Original illustration: Greg Eans, Kentucky Kernel.
News photo: Dana Johnson, College Heights Herald.
Feature photo: Matt Barton, Kentucky Kernel.
Sports photo: James Crisp, Kentucky Kernel.
Photo essay: Joe Stefanchik, College Heights Herald.
Advertising design: Cathy Jones, Kentucky Kernel.
Advertising copy: Eric Phillips, The Trail Blazer.
Advertising art: Jeremy Cox, The Trail Blazer.
Advertising campaign: Cathy Jones, Kentucky Kernel.
House ad: Monica Keeton, The Eastern Progress.

Kentucky Kernel leads pack in collegiate press contest

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1996

A WHO'S WHO OF HURRAH

National cheerleading championships won by Kentuckiana squads since Christmas

UNIVERSAL CHEERLEADERS ASSOCIATION

COLLEGE

Division IA

University of Kentucky (sixth title)
(Indiana University finished fifth)

Division I

Morehead State University (seventh title)

HIGH SCHOOL

Large varsity

Boyd County, Ky.
(Seven-time champion Greenup County, Ky., finished third; the defending champion, Paul Laurence Dunbar of Lexington, Ky., was fifth.)

INTERNATIONAL OPEN CHEERLEADING COMPETITION

HIGH SCHOOL

Large varsity

Louisville Manual (second title)

Junior varsity

Louisville Manual

NATIONAL CHEERLEADERS ASSOCIATION

HIGH SCHOOL

Small varsity

Floyd Central, Ind. (second title)
(Jasper, Ind., finished second.)

Small co-ed

Barren County, Ky.

(The NCA college competition, which includes the University of Louisville cheerleaders, will be held next month.)

SIGHT AND SOUND: WHO'S ON WHEN

National Cheerleaders Association championships *

(Includes University of Louisville cheerleaders)

April 13, 1 p.m., NBC-TV

Universal Cheerleaders Association championships **

(Includes U of L dance team; UK, Morehead State and Indiana University cheerleaders)

March 14, 10 p.m., ESPN

* to be taped in April at Daytona Beach, Fla.

** taped in January at Orlando, Fla.

HEAR ALL ABOUT IT

If it's quiet out there — too quiet — you might want to check out the Kentucky State Cheerleading Championships today at Frankfort's Farnham Dudgeon Civic Center. About 60 teams, including Louisville Manual and Lexington Henry Clay, are scheduled to appear.

Competition starts at 10 a.m. with the youngest yellers. High schoolers compete in the afternoon. The whole shouting match should be over shortly after 6 p.m. Adults pay \$3, children ages 4-7 pay \$1.50, and 3-year-olds and under get in free.

UK vs. U of L: It's a hoarse race of different colors

For 24 years, basketball fans bickered about what would happen if Louisville met Kentucky on the court. In 1983, they found out. After 40 minutes, the teams were dead even, with Louisville winning in overtime.

Cheerleading has its own commonwealth conundrum, and it may be headed for overtime.

The University of Kentucky won its sixth national championship in January.

The University of Louisville goes for its sixth national title next month.

Two 1996 national champions, crowned three months apart? How is this possible, even in the world of cheerleading, where hope springs, and bounds, eternal, and defeatism gets a daily dusting?

It's a bit like boxing, which might have three reigning "world" heavyweight champs. Cheerleading's biggies are the National Cheerleaders Association in Dallas and the Memphis-based Universal Cheerleaders Association. Each anoints its own heavyweight champ in frenzied annual competitions at Florida resorts.

Kentucky is allied with the Universals; Louisville is one of the Nationals. So, unless something changes, they'll never meet on the field of honor, or holler.

Do cheerleaders chat up the possibilities?

"Constantly. Constantly," said James Speed, the University of Louisville coach.

Tara Cammack, a Louisville Assumption graduate who has cheered for UK's last two UCA champions, said, "NCA is just as competitive, and U of L is just as talented a squad."

Shawne Reece, a Male High cheerleader contemplating trying out at both UK and U of L, said, "As far as talent goes, I think they're pretty much equal."

If the difference isn't substance, it must be style.

"They use more people than we do," said UK's Cammack. "Their routines are a lot busier than ours."

"UCA (competition) is very clean, very sharp and a little bit slower," said Speed. "In NCA, while one thing is going on, something else is starting to happen. It's more of a circus atmosphere. . . ."

So, why don't we see a battle of the titans?

"Basically, what it comes down to is the two big organizations don't want to compromise either way," Speed said. "They don't want to make the other one look bad. . . ."

"It comes back to money. . . . They don't want to combine the two, because business-wise, it doesn't make good sense for them."

So, how are you going to choose? If Louisville wins the NCA crown next month in Florida, tying Kentucky's total, it'll be six of one, a half-dozen of the other.

Meanwhile, across Interstate 64 in Morehead, they may be saying, "Catch us if you can."

Competing at a level a shade lower than UK and Louisville, Morehead State has seven national titles.

"Any time Morehead, University of Kentucky or Louisville are playing each other, we practice harder that week," Speed said. "It's a definite step up."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1996

Prestonsburg split over community college head

BY ANGIE MUHS AND LEE MUELLER

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITERS

PRESTONSBURG — Deborah Floyd makes no bones about it: A big part of her job is telling anyone she meets about all the wonderful things going on at Prestonsburg Community College.

U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley was one of the people who was listening. In his new book, he devotes five pages to a glowing account of his visit to the college and lavish praise for Floyd.

But an undercurrent of hostility on campus undercuts the picture that Bradley paints. As Floyd nears the five-year mark of her tenure, two opposing camps have vastly different ideas about her term.

"I couldn't be more positive about what Floyd's trying to bring about," said Tim Weddington, president of the Big Sandy College Educational Foundation Inc. "The bottom line is, I think Floyd has just done a bang-up job."

But another group, which includes faculty members and some local residents, paints a picture of a president single-mindedly pursuing her own agenda and promoting herself while alienating faculty and employees.

"I think she's a very poor president. Very poor," said H.D. "Buddy" Fitzpatrick, the former chairman of the local advisory board. "In my opinion, I don't think she has the community at heart."

Floyd said she accepts that not everyone on campus is happy.

"I think I'm like any first-time president," she said. "I've done things right, and I've also made some mistakes."

Emphasis on wellness

Since coming to the college, Floyd, 43, has pushed two main initiatives — creating health and wellness programs and bringing more technology to campus.

So far, on the health and wellness front, there are several visible projects.

The first one was the River Walk, a kilometer-long exercise trail that winds along the Big Sandy River. The project, described in the college's public relations materials as Floyd's brainchild, was financed through community donations and opened in 1992.

The college also opened a student health clinic — the only one of its kind in the community college system — and a wellness center, which offers aerobics classes and workout equipment. Floyd also hired two wellness instructors.

The school also is in line to get \$5.5 million from Gov. Paul Patton's budget for a wellness building that it will share with Morehead State University.

MORE -->

FLOYD: Opinions differ

(continued)

Floyd, who frequently quotes statistics about Eastern Kentucky's disease rates, says combining wellness programs with technology could help solve many of the ills that have long plagued the area.

But some faculty members have questioned that emphasis.

John D. Sammons, faculty representative to the local advisory board, said he thinks faculty members would have preferred even more focus on technology.

"Wellness is a good thing, and I'm not knocking it, but I don't think you'll find it a priority of someone who needs lab equipment or computer equipment," Sammons said.

Floyd says she gave faculty members lots of opportunity for input during the college's strategic planning process. But Carolyn Turner, an English professor, said many faculty think Floyd pays no attention to ideas she doesn't like.

"She told us she was going to do consensual government, that she believed in it and she wanted to see us working as a team," said Turner, who once worked as Floyd's assistant. "The total opposite is the truth. The faculty has no voice."

A difference in styles

Floyd came to Prestonsburg in 1991, after serving as a vice president in a community college in her native Texas.

In taking the job, she replaced Henry Campbell, retiring as president after 27 years, since the college had been founded.

Faculty in Prestonsburg often used words like "beloved" to describe Campbell.

Floyd said she knew it would be a challenge for whoever succeeded him at the Eastern Kentucky campus, which now has 2,800 students and is one of 14 community colleges under the University of Kentucky.

She even wore suits almost every day for the first year because she was trying to prove herself.

Floyd, who is single, says she doesn't have much of a personal life. "I'm pretty much married to my job."

It quickly became apparent that Campbell and Floyd had very different personal styles.

Campbell was good at patting faculty members on the back, said Tom Matijasac, a history professor.

"Dr. Floyd probably isn't as good at doing that," he said.

Bob McAninch, a government professor, put it more bluntly.

"Henry was a father figure," said McAninch, a professor for 26 years. "Dr. Floyd is not a father figure, and some people have a problem with that."

Dispute over vote

One of the first open controversies was over the college's advisory board in 1994.

For the first time, student and faculty members were not allowed to vote on the chairmanship. Henry Campbell had let them do that.

Deborah L. Floyd

Job: President of Prestonsburg Community College since 1991.

Age: 43

Hometown: Longview, Texas, 120 miles east of Dallas.

Education: Bachelor's degree in speech, East Texas State University; master's degree in education, East Texas State; doctorate in education, Virginia Polytechnic University.

Background: Vice president of student development at Collin County Community College district in Texas; dean of students and associate vice chancellor at Eastern Iowa Community College district; visiting assistant professor at University of Iowa; research associate at Virginia Tech.

Quote: "The best part of the job is that sometimes I have an opportunity because of my position, to make a difference."

The dispute, Fitzpatrick emphasizes, "wasn't over the chairmanship," which he lost. "The question was, 'Would the president support faculty board members and student board members voting on the board?' She didn't."

Current state law doesn't allow faculty and student members of local advisory boards to vote. Floyd said she wasn't involved in the decision, but says the board should follow the law.

'I do value image'

Floyd, who describes herself as "a doer," acknowledges that image is important to her.

When she arrived in Prestonsburg, one of her first acts was to have the classroom buildings cleaned and repainted and have more landscaping done.

Floyd also beefed up communications and public relations.

"I do value image," Floyd said. "But image has more to do with my perspective of having a positive attitude."

Glennis Little, though, questioned whether Floyd takes that concern about image too far.

"My impression is that the way things look on the surface is more important to her than the reality," said Little, a nursing professor now on leave. "She tries to cover up things sometimes."

But Floyd's supporters say that attitude translates into a can-do spirit that has produced results.

"I've never seen anyone, male or female, work their job any harder than Dr. Floyd," said John Triplett, a Martin County lawyer and a school advisory board member. "She's dragged the college a long way, kicking and screaming, in a very short time."

Bradley, who first met Floyd in 1992 while campaigning in the area for congressional candidate John Doug Hays, also noted that in his book.

"Deborah possessed an iron determination and great self-confidence," wrote Bradley, who returned at Floyd's invitation for another visit in 1993.

She also is strongly supported by her bosses at UK.

Untamed Texas twang

Floyd says that she didn't set out to become a college president.

She majored in speech as an undergraduate, but flunked a test in which she had to speak in unaccented Midwestern diction. Her Texas twang could not be tamed. The test was a graduation requirement.

She persuaded the professor to pass her by promising she would not pursue a master's in speech, as she had originally planned to do.

Later, when considering whether to enter Virginia Tech's doctorate program, she still wasn't sure that being a community college president was for her.

"When things go right, everyone has ownership of an issue. When things go wrong, they point the finger at the president," she said.

Still, the job has some benefits — especially the chance to work with students, Floyd said.

Her office desk is covered with knickknacks from students and local groups. In her office, she also keeps a doll dressed as a UK cheerleader and a full shelf of framed photographs. They include prominent pictures of herself with Bradley and with Anne Mulder, a retired community college president who praises Floyd's tenacity. Floyd considers both to be her mentors.

"They've both told me things sometimes that I didn't like to hear, but you need someone to do that," she said.

'Walking on eggshells'

Most of the jarringly disparate opinions about Floyd stem from the intangible area of "people skills."

In that respect, she inspires intense passions from some. Reporters received unsolicited calls and letters strongly supporting and attacking her.

Floyd's critics say that she sometimes doesn't communicate well with faculty members, especially if they disagree with her.

"With this president, it's pretty much been 'my way or the highway,'" Sammons said.

Little said that Floyd's approach — not the fact that she wanted to make changes — had caused problems.

"Her style is 'You will do this,'" she said. But other faculty members say they haven't seen such problems.

"What is pushy?" asked French Harmon, who teaches religion. "To one person, it's pushy. To another, it's not."

Weddington, the foundation's chairman, said he thinks such criticisms come from the message, not the method.

"Debbie is a very good communicator," he said. "They may not like what they hear."

MORE →

FLOYD
Cont'd

Still, the differences of opinion also have pitted groups of faculty against one another.

McAninch said complaints about Floyd come from a small group of faculty that he termed "the spiteful crowd."

Joe Sutton, a counselor who left the college earlier this year for Southeast Tech in Middlesboro, said the atmosphere at the school has deteriorated.

"The work environment on campus was like walking on eggshells," he said. "It wasn't a very fun place to go to work."

Floyd said she doesn't think she has been an intimidating president, although she acknowledged some might feel that way.

"The nature of power is that it's natural for some people to be intimidated by someone with power until we get to know that person," she said.

But she also admits she doesn't like criticism.

"I'd like to not be so sensitive to criticism and not take it so personally," she said. "I just want everything to go right."

Moore isn't alone. There have been a number of national studies and scholars that say students involved in the arts score better on tests that measure traditional academic disciplines.

A 1995 study by The College Board, for example, found that

On the Net

You can get detailed information about each school's state test scores from the Herald-Leader's home page on the Internet. The address is: <http://www.kentuckyconnect.com>

students who took acting, art history, dance, music, photography or studio art scored better than the average for all students on the verbal portion of the SAT college entrance exam and far above students who had no arts course work.

All of them also scored higher on the math portion of the test than students who hadn't taken any arts classes. And, except for dance students, they all scored above average on math, too. Further, the study found that the longer students had been taking the arts classes, the better they seemed to do.

Moore has several theories about why that is. He thinks the same skills that students use to decipher musical notations make them better readers. There is also a strong correlation between music and math in terms of tempo, timing and rhythm, he said.

In addition, students who perform regularly are accustomed to intense concentration, and that kind of concentration helps on tests, he said.

Philip Shepherd, the Fayette County school district's fine arts coordinator, agrees.

"Students learn a discipline in the arts," Shepherd said. "They learn how to work and maintain a discipline, and they learn how to learn in the process."

Shepherd has books of research on the topic in his office, and it all adds up to the fact that helping students increase their creativity spills over into other academic areas, too, he said.

Enthusiastic students

That certainly has happened for pupils at the School for the Creative and Performing Arts at Bluegrass in Lexington, said Principal Martha McClure.

"The students here are very, very interested in what they're doing," she said. "That enthusiasm spills over into all aspects of what they're doing."

The school, known as SCAPA, also includes elements of the arts in all classes so pupils can relate their love for the arts to other subjects, she said.

The school has an impressive track record. For the last several years, SCAPA has been among the most successful middle schools in the state when it comes to their scores and improvement on the state KIRIS tests that measure schools' progress under education reform.

While Shepherd and Moore said such results don't necessarily mean arts education should be a require-

ment in public schools, Moore said he thinks there are things schools could do to encourage more students to take arts classes.

Most importantly, schools could come up with ways to make it less expensive for students to participate in classes such as band, he said.

At Lafayette, students pay about \$100 for band camp in the summer and can spend \$200 to \$300 during the marching season, he said. That doesn't even include the expense of the instruments they play, which can cost anywhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000, Moore said.

All that makes it tougher for low-income students to take part, but Lafayette is doing what it can. This year, 14 of the band's 235 members qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, he said, and the band parents' organization is paying all their expenses.

Those parents are also an important part of the success of students in classes like band, Moore said. Educators generally agree that children do better in school when their parents get involved.

The parents of Moore's band students are incredibly involved in their children's band activities, he said. The Lafayette band's parent organization raises about \$70,000 a year to defray band expenses, Moore said, in addition to attending contests and performances.

Are arts necessary?

Many parents in Kentucky and across the country, however, don't see the arts as a necessary part of education, said Debbie Shannon, director of education for the Kentucky Center for the Arts in Louisville.

"The parents are the generation who had the arts cut out of the budget when they were in school," she said. "So they don't know to fight for it for their kids."

Kentucky has done a good job of making the arts an important part of public education in its school legislation, she said.

"But it's one thing for that to be legislated," Shannon said. "It's another thing for that to be in the hearts and minds of all the teachers and parents."

Ed Reidy, the state Education Department's top testing official, said he, too, agrees that arts can make a difference for students in academics. But other co-curricular and extracurricular activities can be just as important.

In fact, Reidy said research has shown that participating in extracurricular or co-curricular activities is a better predictor for success in college than grade-point averages, class rank or test scores.

He thinks it has something to do with students being part of a community and being involved in something they care about.

"I clearly think the arts makes a difference," Reidy said. "But being part of a community makes a difference, too."

■ ■ ■

Herald-Leader research librarian Lu-Ann Farrar contributed to this report.

Arts interest tied to higher test scores

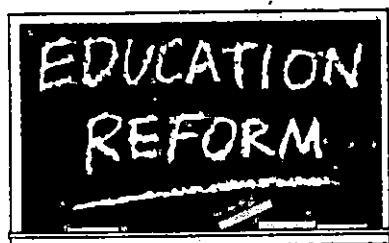
Discipline, enthusiasm spill over into other areas, educators say

BY LUCY MAY

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Lafayette High School band director Steven Moore had read lots of research about music students scoring better on various tests than students who don't take such classes.

So he decided to find out whether the same held true for his own students in Lexington. Moore did an analysis of state test scores for students who were seniors at Lafayette



A status report

during the 1993-94 school year, comparing students in orchestra or band with those who weren't in either class.

His findings: The 53 music students scored an average of 36 percent higher on the state tests in social studies, science, reading

and math than the 251 seniors who weren't in those classes.

Moore is accustomed to being asked whether it's just that brighter students get involved in band.

"I hear that question all the time," he said. "And I say, 'Or is it that band makes them smarter?' I think it's a little bit of both."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1996

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ Tuesday, March 5, 1996



Gary Cox says the higher-education council might seek public suggestions.

Off-campus courses paying for themselves

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — College classes at off-campus sites tend to be self-supporting instead of being a financial drain on other programs, according to preliminary results from a Council on Higher Education study.

But the extended-campus centers have had a negative effect on the enrollments at some nearby independent colleges, the study also concluded.

The presentation yesterday was part of a study of the extended-campus issue. The council is attempting to write a new policy to deal with such issues.

The council might also hold public hearings throughout the state before it makes the policy final in July, said executive director Gary Cox. The meetings have not been scheduled, he said.

Universities and community colleges in the last decade have offered more and more courses at sites away from campus. More than 10,000 students now take such courses, which reach about three-fourths of Kentucky counties.

But the movement has sparked debate about how it might affect other state higher education issues, like unnecessary duplication and access.

"If you have access to higher education, you tend to think there's too much duplication," Cox said. "If you don't have it, you don't think so."

So far, the study has answered some questions about the trend, council staff members said.

Universities and the community college system spent about \$14.7 million to offer classes off-campus, said Ken Walker, the council's deputy executive director for finance. But those classes generated about \$16.3 million, most of it from tuition.

"Extended-campus centers are not a drain on on-campus activities," Walker said.

The council also investigated the nature of the courses being offered at the sites, said Larry Fowler, who is coordinating the study.

To be considered a degree program, at least 75 percent of the courses must be available at the off-campus site.

Under that guideline, there are 93 programs that let students make substantial progress toward a degree solely through off-campus classes, Fowler said. That includes graduate degree programs in about a dozen fields.

"It's not just a bunch of random courses out there," he said. "If students aren't getting a degree, it's probably not because of a problem with a lack of courses."

But the study also found that the proliferation of off-campus sites has affected some nearby independent colleges.

That could be a dangerous situation, said Fred Mullinax, president of the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities.

"There is a very real possibility of some of our schools encountering major difficulties in the not-too-distant future," Mullinax told the council.

Council member Robert Blake also questioned how the independent colleges could compete with public colleges, which have cheaper tuition.

"In the long range, what's going to happen to places like Cumberland and Sue Bennett?" Blake asked. "It sounds like the supermarket versus the corner grocery."

Mullinax also gave the council a proposal that calls for it to serve as a broker for communities that want college classes offered there. The council would take competitive bids from public or private colleges to offer the classes. The community would provide a space for the classes.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ Tuesday, March 5, 1996

Ky. universities' goals for 1996-97 'simplistic,' says commissioner Cody

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — The state's universities will get a pool of money that's linked to their performance for the next year.

But the tinkering with the way that performance is measured isn't finished yet.

Gary Cox, the council's executive director, had suggested before the meeting that he thought the goals the universities had set for themselves might have been too lenient.

The pool of money at stake in 1996-97 school year, which the council approved awarding, amounts to about \$3.3 million.

Bill Cody, the state's education commissioner, also found the standards lacking in support for elementary and secondary education, which higher education is supposed to do.

"While I do regard the indicators in support of P-12 education as a step in the right direction, I am disappointed that the indicators proposed by the various colleges and universities represent such timid and inadequate measures of support," Cody wrote in a March 1 letter to Cox.

Cody also described the other indicators as "simplistic and amateurish."

But Cox said he still thought the process was on track, although it needs improvement.

Several university presidents had said last week that they were upset that Cox had not raised his concerns earlier. But they remained silent at yesterday's meeting.

Kentucky State University President Mary L. Smith said the presidents were satisfied that they would have a voice in any future changes.

Public universities' off-campus classes hurting private schools

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The off-campus classes offered by the state's public universities and community colleges are virtually self-supporting — but they are also causing enrollment problems for many private schools, the Council on Higher Education was told yesterday.

"There is an impression out there that (these courses) are costing the state millions of dollars. I hear that over and over," said Gary Cox, the council's executive director.

But information given to the council by staffer Larry Fowler showed that less than 1 percent of the universities' state appropriation goes toward off-campus classes. Only \$3.1 million of the \$16.3 million spent on the courses comes from the state, he said; the bulk of the money — \$12.5 million — comes from student tuition.

"These courses are substantially self-supporting," he said.

Fowler gave council members an overview of the preliminary results of the council staff's study of "extended campus" activities. The council is expected to revise its policies on the matter when the study is completed later this year.

State universities have been accused in recent years of increasing their off-campus offerings to boost enrollment and state funding. But campus officials defend the courses, saying they meet the demands of Kentuckians who can't get to the main campus for classes.

The total number of off-campus courses offered jumped from 607 in the fall of 1985 to 964 last fall. During the same period, enrollment in such classes grew from 6,268 to 15,250.

After Fowler acknowledged that the off-campus classes had cut into the enrollments of many of the state's pri-

ivate schools, council member Robert Blake characterized the competition as "a supermarket vs. the corner grocery."

"In time, are we going to drive these (private schools) out of business and have them taken over by state universities?" asked Blake, of Maysville.

Later, Fred Mullinax, president of the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities, called that "a real possibility." But while private schools are concerned with public-school expansion, Mullinax said, an even greater concern is the expansion of technology in all Kentucky colleges and universities.

"If a more effective means of controlling higher education offerings is not developed, it is not just the (private schools) that are in danger, but the state-supported institutions as well," he added.

Noting that many schools cannot link up to computers and capitalize on the technology, Mullinax recommended creating a state-backed authority to provide tax-free revenue bonds to help them buy needed equipment. They could pay for it later through user fees, he said.

He also suggested that the council study the differences in tuition between public and private schools and whether all of Kentucky's campuses are being used to the best advantage.

Council member J. David Porter, of Lexington, said that some private schools might be able to rent excess space to state schools for off-campus offerings, or even enter into joint offerings with them.

Cox said a first draft of the study and its recommendations will be presented to the council at its May 20 meeting. At that time, the council will also review its role and determine whether it should become a more aggressive coordinating agency.

Vandals aim graffiti at Prestonsburg college head

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

PRESTONSBURG — The campus of Prestonsburg Community College has been vandalized with insults about the college's president, Deborah Floyd, being painted on the sidewalk in front of a classroom building.

Prestonsburg police were investigating, Mark Francis, a spokesman for the college, said yesterday.

The incident apparently happened late Sunday or early yesterday, said Kathy Smallwood, chairwoman of the faculty assembly.

Smallwood said she also saw Kentucky State Police troopers photographing the graffiti, but Francis said he did not know whether they were involved in the investigation. The troopers could not be reached for comment.

Floyd was not on campus yesterday but was aware of the incident, Francis said.

Smallwood said the vandalism had prompted concern from faculty members and students. But she said she did not think recent controversies between Floyd and some of the faculty members — detailed in yesterday's Herald-Leader — had prompted the incident.

"I hope the public would understand that faculty members do not condone acts of vandalism," she said. "This disturbed even her critics."

WKU vows no further confiscation of explicit computer printouts

Associated Press

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University officials are assuring student Internet users that there will be no more confiscation and trashing of sexually oriented printouts.

But officials also emphasize that such material might offend and intrude on the rights of others.

Some printouts of photographs were confiscated and destroyed in a computer lab last week because the university said materials with sexual overtones could violate its sexual-harassment policy.

It was not known how many pictures were seized, but authorities said it was not a regular practice, the Daily News of Bowling Green reported yesterday.

The university will not confiscate any more printouts or censor Internet material, said Charles Anderson, vice president for finance and administration.

"We are not in the censorship business," Anderson said. "We haven't said to people, 'You can't look at these things.'"

But he said Western is reminding computer lab users that others are around when they access the Internet. The conflict began after several students and computer lab workers complained about offensive images on

other students' computer monitors, according to Jay Sloan, academic computing director.

Western's sexual-harassment policy bans anything that has "the effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or educational experience or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or educational environment."

Western graduate student James Tanner said he had no problem using a university computer to print an advertisement for a paper he was writing. The ad showed a model on her back with her skirt raised to show part of her Calvin Klein underwear.

Tanner said he thought it would border on censorship if lab assistants continued to destroy printouts.

"They're trying to protect us too much," Tanner said. "Most of the students are adults, and I think they can monitor themselves instead of having someone watch over them."

The debate over the Telecommunication Decency Act, which imposes strict penalties for making questionable material available to minors, is affecting schools across the country, Anderson said.

"I think everyone in every institution of higher education, every principal and superintendent are all wrestling with this issue," he said. "Right now we're waiting to see what the courts do."

Morehead State University selling unused property

By **MADLYNN GOLDIRON**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University will be shedding some unneeded property as part of an effort to streamline its holdings.

The Board of Regents Friday agreed to sell, either at public auction or by sealed bids, three pieces of university property.

During the same meeting, regents also endorsed a new building venture with Prestonsburg Community College and an expansion at another extended campus site.

Porter Dailey, vice president for administration and fiscal services, said he didn't know how much money the property sales could reap for the university.

But if only one development sells for its appraised value, MSU could realize as much as a half-million dollars. That's the McClure Circle complex, 17 single-family homes built in 1966 as rental units for faculty and staff. Each of the houses, located along and off North Wilson Avenue, has been appraised at \$30,000 to \$31,500. The 6.4-acre tract also includes an adjoining property the university bought in 1970 for \$23,400.

MSU plans to keep half the land because it is the site of university communications equipment. But Dailey said the housing market in Morehead and Rowan County has improved, resulting in a decreasing demand for university faculty and staff housing. The occupancy rate at the McClure Circle complex is less than 50 percent. The houses also need repairs — an expense university officials said can't be justified when there is little need for the units.

The two other properties that will be sold are:

►A 41.7-acre site three miles east of MSU on U.S. 60, formerly the site of the MSU Trailer Park for student families. The trailer park was closed and the mobile homes auctioned off in 1987.

Dailey said only about seven acres of the property are usable; the remainder is hillside.

►A house at 307 Fifth St. in Morehead, just 500 yards from the university's western boundary. The house originally was purchased for faculty and staff housing, but

since 1985 has been used by the Department of Human Sciences (formerly the Department of Home Economics).

MSU President Ronald Eaglin warned the board Friday that it will be asked to approve other sales as the university looks to streamline its holdings.

"These land assets we have are nothing more than a liability waiting to happen," Eaglin said.

Dailey said the money from the sales will be placed in the university's Fund for Excellence, an endowment held by the state of Kentucky. Interest income from the account, which currently has \$120,000 in it, is used to purchase academic equipment, Dailey said.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky,
Monday, March 4, 1996

Jones to receive honorary degree

MOREHEAD — Former Gov. Brereton Jones will receive an honorary doctoral degree for public service from Morehead State University.

MSU's board of regents voted Friday to bestow the degree on Jones at spring commencement May 11. The board cited Jones' push for a state law overhauling the process for appointing members of university governing boards and the Council on Higher Education.

During Jones' term, MSU received state financial support for renovating Lappin Hall, building the Kentucky Folk Art Center and the MSU-St. Claire Child Care Center.

The board also honored Morehead residents during its meeting Friday. Regents named a courtyard between Rader and Ginger halls after Ted L. Crosthwait, a former Rowan County school superintendent and MSU Foundation trustee.

The panel also named Room 210 in the Combs Building in honor of Harold and Barbara White of Harold White Lumber Inc.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky,
Monday, March 4, 1996

MSU to share PCC building

MOREHEAD — The Morehead State University Board of Regents on Friday endorsed the concept of a shared building on the Prestonsburg Community College campus. Gov. Paul Patton has included \$5.5 million for the project in his proposed 1996-98 budget.

MSU originally planned to construct a separate building in Prestonsburg for its Big Sandy Extended Campus Center, but later worked out a deal with PCC to share the new community college building.

A written agreement outlining the details of the shared space must still be drawn up and approved by the board.

Regents also approved rental of an additional 3,000 square feet of space in the building that houses its Licking Valley Extended Campus Center in West Liberty. That will cost \$17,538 a year.

"It's not going to solve all the space problems ... but it will provide some relief," said Porter Dailey, vice president for administration and fiscal services.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

■ TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1996

■ BOWLING GREEN

Students can keep sexual printouts:

Western Kentucky University officials are assuring student Internet users that there will be no more confiscations and trashing of sexually oriented printouts. But officials also emphasized that such material might offend and intrude on the rights of others. Some students' printouts of photographs were confiscated and destroyed last week because the university said materials with sexual overtones could violate its sexual harassment policy. It was not known how many pictures were seized but authorities said it was not a regular practice, the Daily News of Bowling Green reported yesterday. The university will not confiscate any more printouts or censor Internet material, said Charles Anderson, vice president for finance and administration. "We are not in the censorship business," Anderson said.

'Attack not gay bashing'

Isolated incident, MSU says; teacher disagrees

By **MADLYNN GOLDIRON**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University officials say an attack last month on a female student was an isolated incident and not part of a campus gay-bashing pattern as an instructor claims.

The incident occurred at 7:20 p.m. Feb. 5 on a walkway near Rader Hall, according to a report filed with MSU police.

Three men wearing ski masks jumped out of hiding to verbally and physically assault the woman, said Richard Green, manager of public safety.

Roger Holbrook, coordinator of investigations for MSU police, said the 20-year-old student was punched in the face and stomach, but was not seriously injured.

Holbrook declined to repeat what the assailants said to the woman out of concern for her safety. He said she felt the attack was related to "the friends or acquaintances she keeps."

The student could not provide a description of the men because it was dark and they wore masks. Holbrook said he has no suspects at this time, but was continuing to investigate.

The victim did not return a telephone message from The Daily Independent.

MSU English instructor Patti Swartz said she was outraged at the university administration's lack of response following the incident, which she is labeling gay bashing.

Swartz wrote letters expressing her concern Thursday to MSU President Ronald Eaglin and the vice presidents of student affairs and academic affairs.

Eaglin had not seen the letter Friday and could not comment. He said he had not been aware of the incident.

Swartz said the victim is a lesbian who was in one of her classes last year. She said she talked to the victim's roommate, who told her the men said something like, "That'll teach you, you lesbian bitch," as they hit her.

"It's not fair to female students not to let these things be known," she said. "If you say nothing, that's almost tacit consent. Is someone going to be killed next?"

But Holbrook and Green said they did not alert the student body because they and the victim believe that she was

the only target.

"After talking with her we do believe it was not just a random assault," Holbrook said. "I believe they knew who they were assaulting."

Green said the incident represented no threat to the general campus. "Both the victim and we were comfortable with that when we interviewed her," he said. "She feels, and so do we, that it was directed specifically at her."

Michael Mincey, vice president for student life, said it would be up to Green's department to decide whether to issue a campus alert.

"We've made a number of campus alerts and this would not be any different because it has to do with a sensitive subject," he said.

He, Green and Holbrook said there is no problem at MSU with tolerance of homosexuals.

Swartz, however, said there has been a "good bit" of verbal harassment toward homosexual students at MSU, most of it directed at lesbians.

University administrators last year canceled Swartz' proposed class on gay and lesbian literature for budgetary reasons. Swartz said the university recently informed her the class is again the casualty of a budget crunch and will not be offered next fall.

"It's unfortunate, because of the degree of homophobia on this campus, that the main tool of education is lacking," she said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1996

■ MOREHEAD

School disputes gay-bashing allegation:

Morehead State University officials disagreed with an instructor's claim that an attack on a female student was part of a campus gay-bashing pattern. The university called it an isolated incident. Three masked men jumped out of hiding to verbally and physically assault the woman Feb. 5 on a walkway. The 20-year-old student was punched in the face and stomach, but was not seriously injured, said Roger Holbrook, coordinator of investigations for MSU police. Holbrook said the student felt the attack was related to "the friends or acquaintances she keeps." MSU English instructor Patti Swartz said she was outraged at the university administration's lack of response after the incident, which she is labeling gay bashing. Holbrook and Richard Green, manager of public safety, said there is no problem at MSU with intolerance of gays.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1996

Was attack gay bashing?

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University officials disagree with an instructor's claim that an attack on a female student was part of a campus gay-bashing pattern. The university called it an isolated incident.

Three masked men verbally and physically assaulted the woman on a walkway Feb. 5.

The 20-year-old student was punched in the face and stomach but was not seriously injured, said Roger Holbrook, coordinator of investigations for the campus police.

Holbrook said the student felt

the attack was related to "the friends or acquaintances she keeps."

English instructor Patti Swartz said she was outraged at the university administration's lack of response following the incident, which she calls gay bashing.

Swartz wrote letters of concern Thursday to President Ronald Eaglin and the vice presidents for student affairs and academic affairs.

Holbrook and Richard Green, manager of public safety, said they did not alert the student body because they and the victim think that she was the only target.

Green and Holbrook said there is no problem at the university with tolerance of homosexuals.

New curriculum seeks balanced view on wood

Idea receives mixed reviews

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Every tree should be saved to protect the earth.

Every tree should be chopped down to make money.

A nonprofit wood products group has joined with Morehead State University to teach children that there is a middle ground between those two positions.

"The ultimate theme is, 'wood is good,'" said David Rowlette, director of education and training for the Kentucky Wood Products Competitiveness Corp., established by the 1994 legislature to promote and develop the state's secondary wood industry.

The corporation hired MSU's Center for Community and Economic Development to survey what schoolchildren are being taught about the industry and to devise a curriculum about trees and the wood industry.

The survey found most of what is being taught in the classroom about the wood industry "is reactionary information," said Charlene MacKay, who coordinated the project at the MSU center.

"It was very clear there was a heavy environmental slant," Rowlette said. "We didn't want to go to the other extreme, but we wanted to provide a full picture."

The center designed a curriculum for grades K-5, MacKay said, striving for "the mid-ground" and stressing sustainable forestry through proper management.

In writing the program, MacKay drew from 300 or so existing curricula she gathered in her research. The information came from a variety of sources, including industry and environmental groups and governmental agencies, said Michael Harford, executive director of the center and a member of the corporation's board.

Harford and MacKay acknowledged they had some concerns about being viewed as a mouthpiece for the wood industry.

"I'm worried that people will get the wrong impression," Harford said.

But he explained the competitiveness corporation, which will pay the center \$12,500 to train educators in the program and about \$10,000 to produce curriculum materials, is not an industry group. He said its board includes representatives from Kentucky's universities, the industry and public agencies.

Harford said the center agreed to undertake the job, "but the condition for us to do it is that we're allowed to present a balanced view. We're not developing propaganda."

MacKay said she stuck to facts in developing the curriculum. She also stayed away from controversial issues like rain forests and old growth forests.

Wood is the number one industry in Kentucky, MacKay added, "so we wanted to make them aware, very young, of the potential."

The idea has received mixed reviews from several environmental groups, none of which were aware of the project.

Hank Graddy, who represents the Kentucky chapter of the Sierra Club, said he "very much" wanted to see the curriculum.

"There may be a gap between what they consider sustainable and what we consider sustainable," Graddy said.

Randy Wilson, vice chairman of Kentuckians for the Commonwealth, also said he is concerned.

"I imagine their angle would be 'sustainable,' and that it's a renewable resource. But I think there's more to it than that," Wilson said.

Wilson, a folk art teacher in the Leslie County schools, also challenged the MSU survey results. In his experience, he said, children are a blank slate when it comes to forests and the environment.

"When I ask them, they don't know anything — they don't know what a tree is," he said.

But Tom FitzGerald, director of the Kentucky Resources Council, expressed confidence in MSU's integrity and in the wood organization.

"There's nothing about the wood products competitiveness corporation that's not environmental," FitzGerald said.

The idea has drawn praise from Mike White, whose family owns Harold White Lumber in Morehead. White has been speaking in classrooms about the economics and environmental impact of his industry for several years.

The message children usually get in school, he said, "is anti-industry, that cutting a tree is a bad thing, when in fact it's not. I think it's important we paint a positive picture of our industry, or at least tell our side of the story."

The MSU-designed program has 10 units that can be taught together or separately in conjunction with other subjects. It incorporates Kentucky Education Reform Act principles.

The curriculum includes units on tree growth, the relationship among trees and man and animals, commercial forestry and timber management.

Students will learn how value is added to wood as it moves from tree to log to board lumber to furniture. But they also will be asked what the world would look like without trees to keep the air clean.

The Department of Education is currently reviewing the program, which will be launched as a pilot project in Rowan and surrounding counties. Ultimately, the goal is statewide implementation, MacKay said.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 806-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1996

Higher education budget modified

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — A House subcommittee has made a few additions to Gov. Paul Patton's higher education budget, but largely left the package intact.

Legislators on the education subcommittee of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee did have some advice for universities on how to spend their money.

They urged the University of Kentucky to devote at least \$8.5 million over the next two years to improve the salaries of community college faculty members.

Rep. Joe Barrows, the subcommittee's chairman, said he thought UK planned to do that, but he and other members wanted to emphasize that they should.

"It's just another way of indicating our strong hope that they will do that," said Barrows, D-Versailles.

The subcommittee also officially endorsed a moratorium on creating any more extended-campus sites. The Council on Higher Education had imposed that moratorium last year while it studies the issue.

The biggest amount added to the higher education budget was \$1.5 million for the planning and design for a science building at Northern Kentucky University.

That building, with an estimated \$35 million price tag, has been at the top of the council's priority list for several years.

"That issue is ripe for resolution when we come back in a year," Barrows said.

"It's probably long overdue."

Among other amendments to the higher education budget:

■ Legislators added \$500,000 in the 1996-97 year for design of an allied health building at UK.

■ They also added a total of \$400,000 over the next two years for a joint rural health program for UK, Morehead State University and St. Claire Medical Center.

■ The budget also adds \$100,000 each year for operating three Murray State University extended-campus centers that were approved in 1992, but never funded.

■ Morehead State would also get \$50,000 in 1996-97 for an engineering study into the cost of renovating the G.B. Johnson Center for Economic Development in Ashland.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1996

Computer problems delay student aid applications

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The federal department of education, which processes applications for more than \$32 billion in student aid each year, has run into computer problems that have delayed nearly a million applications, which could force some students to postpone enrollment decisions.

Students ordinarily begin receiving notices from colleges this time of year about how much financial aid they can expect in September, but many of them will probably have to wait a few more weeks. Those who want to compare aid packages before choosing a college might have to delay making a decision.

"This has the potential to be a serious problem, but I am very hopeful that we have a remedy to keep it from becoming one," said Elizabeth Hicks, deputy assistant secretary for student financial assistance programs at the department.

About 8,000 institutions participate in a variety of federal aid programs, and most states use the federal application form to determine their awards as well.

Many colleges are not willing to calculate how much aid they are willing to give applicants until they receive the forms from the department. "We tell our applicants that we will begin to notify them about financial aid in early March, but we are sitting tight right now," said Anna Griswold, assistant provost for student financial aid at Penn State.

In Kentucky

Several Kentucky colleges said they also have been affected by the delays.

Morehead State University usually has anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 student financial aid reports by now, said Tim Rhodes, director of financial aid. But it didn't get any until yesterday, when it received about 400, he said.

At this point, Transylvania University usually has received about 300 student aid reports from the federal government, said Dave Wuinee of the financial aid office. It has gotten about 10, he said.

Elaine Larson, Centre College's director of student financial planning, said Centre has received less than 10 percent of its reports from the federal government.

But Larson said she thought Centre would still be able to send out financial aid packets by the end of March, its usual timetable.

— HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

Students can call two numbers to check the status of their applications. An Iowa number, (319) 337-5665, will be answered Monday through Saturday. A toll-free number, (800) 433-3243, will be answered Monday through Friday.

The Department of Education has received 2 million applications so far and has processed slightly more than half of them. The delays stem in part from its attempt to improve its processing system by adopting a computer scanning system that allows information to be input without being entered manually.

CAMPUS NOTEBOOK

Georgetown team wins forensics tournament

BY LINDA VANHOOSE
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Georgetown College forensic team members recently won first-place sweepstakes in the small-school division of the Sweetheart Invitational Individual Events Tournament at Asbury College in Wilmore.

Paula Curry of Louisville led Georgetown with strong performances in five events, including fourth in Valentine interpretation, seventh in duo interpretation with Nathan Calvert of Crestwood; and ninth in prose, poetry and dramatic interpretation.

John Patton of East Bernstadt, competing as a novice, was third in impromptu persuasion, sixth in after-dinner speaking and seventh in impromptu.

Missy Yates of Louisville was second in novice informative and ninth in novice prose. Sarah Waterson of Scottsburg, Ind., was fifth in novice Valentine interpretation and 10th in novice prose.

Jason Stahl of DeMossville was third in impromptu persuasion and eighth in informative.

Pam Redditt of Georgetown tied with Curry in dramatic interpretation and added points in programmed oral interpretation and poetry, as did Calvert in poetry, Amy Blanton of Hager Hill in prose and poetry, Evelyn Francis of Cincinnati in poetry and children's literature, and Windy Lane of Harrodsburg in novice prose.

The thematic tournament attracted students from 22 schools in seven states.

GEORGETOWN

Georgetown College senior Dean Davenport of Louisville recently placed second in a national essay contest.

Davenport, who has majors in philosophy, business and ethics, received \$500 for his essay, "A Theological Perspective on the Rise of Poverty in America," in the sixth annual National Lord Acton Essay Contest sponsored by the Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty.

Students were asked to expound on the themes captured in a quotation of Lord Acton, a 19th-century British historian, empha-



Davenport



Georgetown team members Jason Stahl, front left, Pam Redditt and Nathan Calvert; Misty Yates, back left, Paula Curry, Amy Blanton and Coach Margaret Greynolds

sizing the positive role religion plays in fostering and securing a society of free and responsible citizens.

The Acton Institute will publish Davenport's essay this year.

Davenport will graduate with honors in philosophy by completing a three-semester research project on the ethical suppositions of contemporary Austrian economic theory.

EKU

For nine years, it was called "Pops for Music's Sake," and dinner was part of the evening.

This year, it marks its 10th anniversary with a new format and new name. "Pops Spectacular," but it still benefits the same cause.

The annual fund-raiser for Eastern Kentucky University's department of music scholarship fund will be at 8 p.m. Saturday at Brock Auditorium.

The event, which does not include a meal, will feature more than 200 student musicians within the department. Concertgoers will hear samples from the show choir, University Singers, orchestra, jazz ensemble, symphonic band, percussion ensemble and trumpet ensemble. All selections will be of the popular variety, new and old.

Lexington radio personality Jack Pattie will be master of ceremonies for the event, which Roberts hopes will raise \$5,000 for the scholarship fund.

Tickets, at \$10 each, are available by calling (606) 622-3266. Tickets also will be available at the door, but those who buy in advance will get preferred seating.

MIDWAY

A \$100,000 gift from the Margaret V. Haggin Trust will help two Midway College projects.

The trust will give \$50,000 toward the construction of a library building.

The new 20,000-square-foot Little Memorial Library will house 70,000 volumes and 400 current periodicals, nearly doubling the current library's capacity.

An additional \$50,000 will go to the Ruth Slack Roach Scholarship Fund. The scholarship will be awarded annually to an outstanding student who does not have the resources to pursue a college education.

BEREA

Second Samuel, a Southern comedy written by Pamela Parker, will be performed by The Other Choice Productions Inc. at 8 p.m. Thursday in Phelps Stokes Chapel.

The free play takes the audience back to the 1950s in the fictional town of Second Samuel, Ga. The death of one of the town's most cherished citizens brings the townspeople together to reminisce at favorite gathering places.

Leveling the playing fields for women

College leaders see gains, pains for females in sports

By JENNIFER SCROGGINS
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Women's sports have come a long way in the last two decades, but just how far do they still have to go?

What obstacles still exist for female athletes and administrators?

Here's what several women involved in Kentucky college sports have to say about the past, present and future of women's athletics.

Rita Pritchett, Asbury College, Wilmore, athletic director: While participatory opportunities have increased for women, she says, women are not encouraged to take their involvement beyond the court, the field or the water.

Female coaches are still not as common — or as respected — as male coaches, she said.

"Whatever has been modeled for you is what you believe to be true. I don't know that we've done all we need to do to qualify women or to give incentives for women to stay in coaching," Pritchett said. "By allowing this to happen, we're saying that women can't do this."

Martha Mullins, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, associate athletic director: She says women who do get promoted through the athletic administrative ranks easily can have their influence diluted.

Mullins says being confined to sitting behind a desk all the time minimizes the chances for women to make public appearances and to exemplify to young women — particularly in high school — what kind of potential they have.

Joy Hagar, Berea College, Berea, last year's Pathfinder Award winner and an athletic director for women's sports: Hagar says the strides women have made athletically can become a double-edged sword if girls are not taught about the history of women in sports.

While the opportunities exist and might encourage more females to participate in sports, a danger exists, as well.

"A lot of people think that sport will be there for women no matter what," she said. "I don't have that feeling. I think it's something that we'll always

have to be vigilant about."

Kitty Baird, Centre College, Danville, associate athletic director and 1993 Pathfinder Award winner: She says one of the keys to female athletic development has been legislative intervention, particularly Title IX.

Title IX was passed about 20 years ago to regulate equitability in athletic and scholarship opportunities for women in college sports.

"I think we've gone faster because (Title IX) has raised consciousness for us and for our competitors," Baird said.

Rena Vicini, University of Kentucky, assistant athletic director for media relations: Vicini says the term "Title IX" has been replaced by a more user-friendly sounding catch phrase: gender equity.

Nevertheless, UK is taking action to comply with Title IX's equity mandate.

"Because football takes up so many scholarships and there's no comparable sport for women, we've decided to have two more sports for women," Vicini said.

UK has 10 men's sports, 11 women's sports and one co-ed sport. Softball, the 11th women's team, will begin its debut season this fall. The school is still looking for a 12th women's squad.

Beth Kirchner, UK, recruited from South Dakota State University to coach the new softball team:

Kirchner, who played at the University of Iowa from 1984 to 1987, said her team was treated with a respect rarely given to women's teams in the '80s.

These days, the first-class treatment the Hawkeyes received has become common practice at most universities, she said.

Asbury's Pritchett works to give men, women access to sports

By JENNIFER SCROGGINS

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Women may be from Venus and men from Mars, but Rita Pritchett believes both sexes are equally at home on the athletic field.

In fact, Pritchett, athletic director at Asbury College in Wilmore, has spent her career trying to ensure that both sexes had equitable access to competitive sporting opportunities.

Pritchett's commitment to that cause earned her the 1996 Pathfinders Award from the Citizens for Sports Equity. More important, her commitment has notably changed the face of athletics at Asbury — for men and women.

"I'm a champion of people first," Pritchett said. "God created us all to be people of balance and worth. That's the basis for everything I do."

Building a program

Pritchett, a native of Kansas, graduated from Asbury in 1969 and received her masters from Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond.

In 1971, she returned to Asbury as a faculty member in the physical education department. Little did she know how profoundly her involvement would deepen from there.

Pritchett initially ran the college's intramural program — the school had no intercollegiate athletic competition at the time.

But a lesson she had learned at ECU inspired Pritchett to take Asbury sports to a new level.

"I had a better understanding of how much there was to be gained from participation for anyone, regardless of gender," she said. "There's such a transfer of values from the athletic field to life."

With that, Pritchett surveyed the athletic talent and interest she saw in her physical-education classes and on-intramural teams and got the wheels in motion to put together a competitive women's tennis team.

Tennis was a low-cost sport — a must, since Asbury had no athletic budget — and there was plenty of in-state competition. Pritchett used contacts she had

from her out-of-school involvements to set up matches, and she drove athletes to the courts in her own car — there were no school resources for transportation.

"The obstacles were almost more internal than external," Pritchett said.

More teams

The success of women's tennis led to the formation of five other women's teams and six men's teams during the last 20 years, including

Asbury's 5-year-old basketball program.

Pritchett also created the Student Athlete Council and assisted in the design and funding of an academic-athletic complex at Asbury. She officially became athletics director in 1988.

"I have found essentially that the program only could develop as much as I could develop," Pritchett said.

Perhaps the most outstanding aspect of Pritchett's accomplishments has been her equal-opportunity attitude.

Pritchett played basketball in high school and participated in summer-league softball. Her brothers, all of whom have gone on to become coaches, also were hoopsters as teen-agers.

"I would prefer to live in a world where gender wasn't an issue. I think that's the healthy approach," Pritchett said. "I don't want to see an opportunity for anyone cut."

In high school, "there just weren't the opportunities for females that there are now. Maybe we were just lucky to have basketball. It wasn't a matter of thinking, 'Man, I've been deprived.' It was a matter of thinking, 'Man, aren't I lucky?'"

Throughout her career, Pritchett had to fight off the misperceptions that she was a radical women's libber or a brazen maverick who was putting her nose where it didn't belong.

She wasn't without inspirations, though: people like tennis star Chris Evert — a blend of "tenacity and femininity" — University of Tennessee women's basketball coach Pat Summitt and Pritchett's mother.

When Pritchett's father died, her mother was left to raise four children on her own. At age 45, she became a Methodist minister "at a time when women ministers were not the norm," Pritchett said.

From her mom, Pritchett said, she inherited her can-do spirit.

Another of her mentors, Martha Mullins, had a positive effect on Pritchett in the classroom at ECU.

Mullins, now Eastern's associate athletic director for internal affairs, said she learned as much from Pritchett's faith as Pritchett learned from her.

"She did not become embittered when she couldn't have what she wanted," Mullins said. "She always was a person who did value the integration of spirit and body. She never lost faith in good people being able to work together to iron out whatever problems they had."

Pritchett's other athletic involvements have included coaching many of Asbury's fledgling teams and the Sports Ambassadors women's basketball team to Central and South America; working at basketball camps and clinics at the University of Kentucky and Campbellsville College; and serving as president of the Kentucky Women's Intercollegiate Conference and as the state president of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

With all that under her belt, Pritchett said, she still has one more concrete goal.

The Asbury athletic program is on target, she said, but she wants to make the basketball teams "the best among small Christian schools."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1996

Henry calls his health bill pro-consumer

BY JIM WARREN

HERALD-LEADER MEDICAL WRITER

Lt. Gov. Steve Henry says the Patton administration's health-care reform bill is "more consumer-friendly" than a rival bipartisan proposal, even though it might not cut insurance rates as much.

"We wanted to be more consumer-oriented, and any time you protect consumers your rates will stay a little higher than you want," Henry said. "What HB 908 (the rival bill) does is less consumer friendly. ... It has few restrictions on it that protect the consumer, and the restrictions they have are more liberal ... with regard to how much individuals can be charged."

Henry also discounted yesterday any possibility that the complex health-care issue might be put off until later this year, predicting some "compromise" plan will be adopted in the current General Assembly session even though time is running short. The alternative, outright repeal of the 1994 state reform law known as House Bill 250, would be a mistake, he said.

Henry spoke yesterday during a stop in Lexington to appear on the "Your Government" program of WLEX-TV (Channel 18). The taped program will be broadcast at 11:30 a.m. Sunday.

Health-care reform figures to be the dominant issue in the final three weeks of the legislative session. Lawmakers are under pressure to do something about insurance rate increases that have been blamed on HB 250. Advocates of the 1994 law blame the increases on the insurance industry.

Nevertheless, three bills to reform the law are shaping up as the most likely to win passage. Gov. Paul Patton's proposal, Senate Bill 343, would sharply change the law, but include several provisions to protect consumers. HB 908, a simpler measure introduced by a bipartisan group of lawmakers, would change the law more radically, but with fewer limits on insurance rate increases. The third measure, HB 364, was introduced by lawmakers who wrote HB 250 and would keep the law basically intact.

Another measure, SB 91, backed by Republicans, failed to get out of the Senate Health and Welfare Committee yesterday.

There is no guarantee that any of the bills would cause insurance rates to drop. But Patton has predicted his measure would roll rates back to about 10 percent above pre-reform levels. House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo, D-Prestonsburg, a co-sponsor of HB 908, thinks that bill would cut rates even more.

Answering questions after yesterday's TV taping, Henry agreed HB 908 probably affect rates more sharply than would Patton's bill. But he said that would come at the price of fewer consumer protections.

HB 908 "does not have the protections that we have in our bill ... that would protect individuals to make sure they're not moved out of the market by the expense; to make sure they can afford it once they get their insurance; and if they get sick while they have their insurance they're not going to be priced out of their insurance," he said. "I think it (HB 908) is more pro-industry."

Henry also said the Patton administration will lobby in the legislature "for the principles of our bill," but he left the door open to some compromise that might include parts of all three reform bills.

"But we feel that House Bill 250, if repealed precipitously, will have very bad effects on the Medicaid budget and on reforms," he said.

"There will be no portability; there will be no guaranteed issue; there will be no guaranteed renewability. There will be no reforms whatsoever. And I think the majority of Kentuckians want to keep the reforms they can afford."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, ... Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Let them teach

Bill eases certification requirements

A bill that would allow no guarantee than an individual can be an effective teacher, neither does passing of education and be certified a few education courses in to teach high school makes college assure that a person, so much sense that we find it will be a quality teacher. amazing that 35 representatives voted against it. There are poor high school teachers who have had a

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Mark Treesh, R-Philpot, creates an additional method of alternative certification for people with master's or doctoral degrees in something other than education. Treesh said he hopes the bill will give high schools new sources of math and science teachers.

Something is askew when individuals with advanced degrees are deemed capable of teaching college courses, but they can't be certified to teach high school without taking education courses.

The bill, however, is opposed by many in education. Republican Rep. Barbara Colter, a Clay County school administrator, said prospective teachers envisioned in the bill would lack the education "methods courses" she considered important for good teaching.

While a wealth of knowledge in a particular field is with much knowledge from teaching teens.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1996

NEWS COUNCIL

Proposal stuck in committee: A bill to create a Kentucky News Council was stuck in the Senate State and Local Government Committee yesterday. Chairman Tim Shaughnessy, D-Louisville, said he would put the bill on the agenda for a special meeting "and hope we get enough votes to pass it." The bill would appropriate \$1 million to endow a council as a media ethics center at the University of Kentucky. The appropriation would have to be matched from private funds. The bill is by Sens. Lindy Casebier, R-Louisville, and David Karem, D-Louisville. It is supported by The Courier-Journal but opposed by the Kentucky Press Association and the Lexington Herald-Leader.

Lodge focus shifts to Rowan

Site study funds added to budget

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Frustrated at not convincing private developers to build a lodge at Cave Run Lake in Bath County, state and local officials want to find out if Rowan County would be a more attractive site.

A state House budget subcommittee this week included \$25,000 in the 1996-98 budget for an updated study of a lodge site. The marketing study would take a new look at what kind of development is needed and what general location is most feasible.

Previous market studies of Cave Run Lake, in 1980 and 1991, focused on a Bath County site at Caney Creek for the lodge and related amenities. The gently rolling 700-750-acre location is across from the dam spillway. The new study would examine the feasibility of locating the complex on the Rowan County side of the lake.

The study money is not yet a sure thing, since the budget has not received final approval. But Keith Kappes, Morehead State University's legislative liaison, said, "We're hopeful." MSU would either do the study through its Center for Community and Economic Development or contract with a private firm.

Representatives of several agencies met in Frankfort two weeks ago to discuss the new approach at the instigation of Rep. John Will Stacy, D-West Liberty. The meeting included officials of the U.S. Forest Service, which manages most of the lake and the surrounding Daniel Boone National Forest.

Stacy said no one wants to eliminate the Bath County site, but, "we want to give any developer more options. We have the fourth-busiest lake in the whole state and it's the least developed of any of them."

Rep. Rocky Adkins, D-Sandy Hook, who chairs the budget subcommittee that earmarked money for the study, said the review "could become very valuable" in light of other legislation he is sponsoring.

That bill, which was approved in committee Wednesday, would set up an incentive plan for tourism industries, using a 25 percent sales tax rebate on income derived from tourism projects.

The Forest Service's current master plan for the lodge complex calls for 150 units, 50 of which could be cabins, along with a restaurant, meeting rooms to accommodate 350-400 people and a 100-slip marina and launching ramp. An 18-hole golf course, pool, stables, ball courts and amphitheater are optional.

The 1991 study by MSU and the Gateway Area Development District concluded that a first-class lodge with pool and convention center at Caney Creek — costing an estimated \$8.1 million — was economically feasible.

Although there have been some nibbles from prospective developers over the lake's 25-year history, there have been no takers, said Dave Manner, Morehead district ranger for the Forest Service. Manner said he's not sure why.

But other officials involved in the lodge revival say Bath County is short on infrastructure and other amenities.

Rowan County Judge-Executive Clyde Thomas said his county is the most logical place for a resort lodge.

"There's far more development on the Rowan County side and Rowan County is, frankly, more business friendly, and more progressive," he said.

Kappes said he thought the study would show it's more feasible to build on the Rowan County side, "but I don't want

to prejudge it."

Kentucky Tourism Secretary Ann Latta said the Bath County location has not necessarily impeded development, "but Rowan County, being a more metropolitan area with a university located there, may have a stronger local group working together on it that would be able to push it through."

State and local officials also are looking at another way to make a Rowan County site more attractive to private developers: a land swap between a state or local government agency and the Forest Service. With a Forest Service site switched to state ownership, a developer could lease the land for a longer term than the 30 years allowed in a contract with the federal government.

MSU has acreage "that might be available for that purpose," Kappes said without disclosing the location. Stacy said MSU owns land in Rowan County bordering the national forest.

Manner said the Forest Service originally selected the Bath County site for a lodge because of its topography, large acreage and proximity to Interstate 64. No location along the lake has easy access to infrastructure and utilities, he said.

But his agency "certainly wants to review the feasibility of what site is the best ... and go back and look at what we've shown for development needs and make sure it's appropriate," Manner said.

Thomas said a Cave Run Lake lodge in Rowan County would be the making of the area's tourism industry.

"This lake down there now is a weekend lake," he said. "With this development we've alluded to, we're talking about weeklong tourists."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1996

■ COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southwest Ohio to get new area code:

Southwest Ohio phone customers will have a new area code beginning in September, a Cincinnati Bell Telephone Co. official told state utilities regulators yesterday. Customers outside of Hamilton County and parts of Butler, Warren, Clermont, Brown and Preble counties who now use the 513 area code will be part of the new 937 area code, said Roger Werth, Cincinnati Bell's senior network architecture planner. The 513 area code is the latest in the state to reach near-capacity because fax machines, cellular phones, pagers and computers are using up telephone numbers. An area code hits capacity at 7.8 million telephone numbers.

Coed: Attack gay-bashing

Was race-oriented also, MSU lesbian says

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — The lesbian student assaulted on Morehead State University's campus last month says the attack was not the isolated incident university administrators have painted it as.

The 20-year-old woman said it was a case of gay-bashing that also had racial overtones because of her open relationship with a black female student. Although she could not describe her three male attackers because they wore ski masks, the woman said she believed from their voices that they were black.

"I think that part of it is race-oriented and the other part is gay-bashing," she said in an interview Tuesday.

The woman is taking extra precautions since the attack, making sure friends are with her when she walks across campus at night. But she is worried about their safety, and that of her girlfriend.

"Seeing them hanging around me might affect them in some manner," she said.

The woman was punched in the face and stomach on Feb. 5, according to an MSU police report. She confirmed that her attackers called her a "lesbian bitch."

English instructor Patti Swartz has criticized the university's response to the incident, questioning why a cam-

pus-wide safety alert wasn't issued.

The woman who was attacked agreed.

"I'm not the only homosexual on campus," she said. "They should have looked at this in a realistic way."

Public Safety Director Richard Green said no alert was issued because officers and the victim thought she was the only target. He said there was no threat to the general campus.

The victim said she had no problem with the way MSU police investigated the incident. Without a description, she said, there was little they could do. But she thought university administrators, including President Ronald Eaglin, should have been made aware of the incident.

The only administrator briefed on the attack was Michael Mincey, vice president for student life.

Swartz wrote a letter to Mincey, Eaglin and others last week protesting the way the university handled the incident. One of those who received a copy of the letter has responded with a suggestion that the university hold a workshop about homosexuality.

Dr. John C. Philley, executive vice president for academic affairs, said he made the suggestion to Mincey. Mincey did not return phone calls from a reporter Tuesday or Wednesday.

The assault victim said she had not seen much tolerance for homosexuals among stu-

dents on the MSU campus.

"People just don't tolerate it and they don't believe in it," she said.

Spurred by the attack, a group of students, faculty and community members decided at a meeting Saturday to hold a "Take Back the Night" march at 7 p.m. April 3. Participants will walk from the Department of Public Safety in the Laughlin Health Building to the Camden-Carroll Library.

"From this march, I want to be able to show people there is going to be some protection on this campus," the lesbian student said.

Swartz said the march will be directed toward violence against anyone.

"We're not limiting this to campus violence, but community violence as well," she said. "It's a public statement that this is not acceptable behavior."

March 18, 1996

91A22-4-22-8
MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, March 11, 1996

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky,

March 17, 1996

IN OUR VIEW

Words of praise

Program offers balanced instruction

Kudos to the Morehead State University Center for Community and Economic Development for developing a 10-lesson curriculum for children that takes a balanced approach to the wood industry.

The MSU center developed the program in cooperation with the Kentucky Wood Products Competitiveness Corp., which was established by the 1994 General Assembly to promote and develop the state's secondary wood industry. The non-profit corporation will pay the center \$12,500 to train educators and about \$10,000 to produce curriculum materials.

A survey conducted by the center found that much of the classroom instruction about the wood industry was "reactionary information," said Charlene MacKay, who

coordinated the project. "It was very clear there was a heavy environmental slant. We didn't want to go to the other extreme, but we wanted to provide a full picture."

While much of what children are told about the wood industry tends to pit tree-huggers against those who want to clear-cut all forests, the fact is that the forests are a sustainable, renewal resource which, when properly managed, can provide jobs for generations to come.

In an area that has a tremendous potential for developing a vibrant wood industry that includes both the harvesting of trees and the manufacture of wood products, it is important that young people receive an unbiased, balanced and realistic view of just what the wood industry can mean to this region's economic future.

PROFESSIONAL

ACHIEVEMENT

L.M. "Sonny" Jones of Frankfort has been elected chairman of the Morehead State University Board of Regents.

Jones, a sales representative for Jack Kain Ford of Versailles, had served as the board's vice



Jones

chairman since 1994. He was first appointed to the board in 1992 and chaired the board's committee on student life and external relations.

He received a bachelor's degree in sociology from MSU, is past president of MSU Alumni Association and is a former board member of the MSU Foundation Inc.

He succeeds William R. Seaton of Ashland, who served as chairman since 1989.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1996

University to use metal detectors at late events

Associated Press

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — A moratorium on late-night events at Indiana State University could end this month as officials turn to hand-held metal detectors to keep dances and other gatherings from turning violent.

ISU is implementing a set of recommendations made last semester by a safety committee, said Paul Edgerton, vice president for student affairs.

Late-night events could resume in a week or two, he said Friday.

The moratorium began last October after two violent incidents. Two ISU police officers were assaulted Oct. 14 after a sorority dance. A week later, two students were shot at a homecoming dance.

The violence prompted ISU to evaluate whether late-night events

should continue.

The committee determined they could resume, but only with tougher security measures, Edgerton said.

Groups wanting to conduct such events will be required to arrange for adequate security, and there will be closer scrutiny of those attending.

The policy will affect any campus event occurring or continuing after midnight.

In addition to metal detectors, the committee also recommended:

✓ Attendance be restricted to ISU students and their guests; participants must show a picture ID. A student is limited to three non-student guests.

✓ University police be required to attend. The number of officers will be determined through a security assessment conducted by university police; the assessment must be completed

two weeks before the event.

ISU police also will be involved in planning the event.

Because ISU has a limited police staff, student organizations may have to hire off-duty officers if additional security is required.

Some students said they didn't mind the tougher security if it means greater safety.

"I think it's a really good idea. There are tons of people that are starting to carry guns now. . . . I personally don't want to be around it," said Steve Hook, a freshman from Brazil.

But junior Jeff Mitchell thought the measures were too strict.

"I think we're adults and should be treated like it. . . . Unless we do something wrong, we shouldn't be punished for it," Mitchell said.

Stepping on colleges' toes

A study presented recently to the Council on Higher Education confirms that the people running Kentucky's universities and community colleges are competent managers. At the same time, it raises new questions about the governance of the higher education system.

The study reports that public higher education institutions are generating more revenue from off-campus courses — mostly through tuition — than they are spending to provide them. In the last decade, the number of such courses has grown so much that they enroll more than 10,000 students.

It turns out that the proliferation of off-campus courses is a real threat to many of Kentucky's private colleges. State-subsidized classes, often provided in state-funded buildings, are drawing students away from private institutions.

From the viewpoints of the president of a public university or community college, it is a wise use of

resources. But if the state is ultimately destroying longstanding private schools by paying to build and operate public schools, it may not be the best policy for the state as a whole.

At the very least, the trade-offs need to be better understood, and opportunities for productive private-public cooperation need to be seized.

But none of the public institutions, by themselves, has strong incentives to explore or understand such matters. They are focused on fulfilling their own missions and objectives.

Only a stronger, more vigorous Council on Higher Education — or some similar organization — can fill such a role. Until it does, Kentuckians will continue to be poorly served, no matter how well run its various institutions are managed.

— Messenger-Inquirer
(Owensboro)

10 COMMUNITY ■ LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1996

CAMPUS NEWSMAKERS

Berea beats other colleges in recycling competition

BY LEON STAFFORD
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Jay Short says his recycling team at Berea College aims high when setting goals, a system that led to the school's recent victory in a collegiate recycling contest.

Berea brought in more pounds of paper per person than any of the six other Kentucky colleges participating in the competition. Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond won the weight category, recycling more than 235,000 pounds in the yearlong contest.

"This is very good," Short, Berea's recycling specialist, said of the school's victory. "We enjoy winning once in a while."

The recycling contest was the brainchild of April Haight, Morehead State University's recycling-energy conservation coordinator. Modeled after a similar recycling competition involving North Carolina colleges, the contest put recycling in the spotlight using school spirit as a motivator.

"The goal was to promote the

programs that we have," Haight said. "It got some of the people thinking more about their programs."

It also gave recycling coordinators a peek at what other schools are doing and created a network among recycling coordinators. Haight said Morehead plans to model a desktop recycling effort after the one she saw in place at ECU and wants to get the custodial staff more involved in recycling as ECU does.

Paul Winters, director of risk management at Kentucky State University in Frankfort, said his staff is reviewing ways the school can improve its program as a result of the contest. The school's effort involved faculty and support staff and could be opened up to include more of the campus.

Still, Winters said, he was pleased with KSU's second-place showing.

"We plan to enhance our program," he said. "At this point, we want to get better and anticipate doing better."

David Williams, assistant director of physical plant for cam-



Haight

By the numbers

Seven Kentucky colleges participated in the 1995 paper recycling contests. Here is the amount of paper each school recycled and the pounds of paper recycled per person.

Berea College, Berea, 120,000 pounds recycled, 57.8 pounds recycled for each person.

Kentucky State University, Frankfort, 68,505 pounds, 24.5 a person.

Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, 238,738 pounds, 19.8 a person.

Morehead State University, Morehead, 152,529 pounds, 22.2 a person.

Murray State University, Murray, 54,607 pounds, 7.4 a person.

Transylvania University, Lexington, 11,098 pounds, 9.8 a person.

University of Louisville, 216,107 pounds, 9.6 a person.

pus and grounds at ECU, said competition was good and stimulated interest in recycling. During the contest, ECU expanded its recycling program into two more buildings and hopes to be in even better shape next year should there be another contest.

"It's always good to see your standings in comparison with others," he said. "While we are doing better than others, it illustrated where we need to improve."














THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1996
Fick reportedly out as Morehead coach

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Television station WKYT in Lexington reported yesterday that Morehead State basketball coach Dick Fick will not return next year, but a school spokesman said he knew nothing about such a move. The report said Fick and Morehead athletic director Steve Hamilton have agreed the coach won't return. The report did not say whether Fick was resigning or had been fired. Fick, 43, could not be reached for comment last night. "Logistically that would be impossible," Morehead State sports information director Randy Stacy told The Associated Press last night. "It's my understanding that the president is out of town, and certainly the athletics director is out of town."

Morehead is on spring break this week. "Dick has another year on his contract," said Stacy, who added that the report is "something we'll have to address when we get back in the office on Monday." WKYT also said Fick, who has a 56-82 record in five seasons at Morehead, is reported to be the leading candidate for a coaching job at Middle Tennessee State.

WHERE THINGS STAND IN THE 1996 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ISSUE	SUMMARY	STATUS
Health care	 "SB 343, Patton's plan, slashes most of 1994 reforms, but caps insurance rate increases. HB 908, a bipartisan plan, guts most reforms and has fewer consumer protections. HB 364 keeps most reforms but may not reduce rates sharply."	SB 343 and HB 364 amended to keep most 1994 reforms intact and passed by respective committees. HB 908 passed by committee. Still no consensus on subject.
Budget	 "The governor's \$12 billion, two-year plan includes a guaranteed 2.6 percent pay hike for teachers; 5 percent for state workers and \$86.5 million for technology to streamline government."	"House committee added pet road projects, money for teacher rewards. House added 50 percent pay raise for lawmakers. Senate committee will consider changes this week."
Taxes	 HB 547 cuts income taxes for some Kentuckians by raising standard deduction. HB 397 phases out \$43 million in taxes on doctors. HB 718 and SB 113 are constitutional amendments asking voters to give lawmakers power to cut taxes on intangible property.	"Governor's tax-cut proposals, HB 547 and 397, passed by House and sent to Senate committee. SB 113 stalled in Senate. HB 718 passed by House."
Crime	 "HB 117 overhauls juvenile justice system, including harsher penalties for serious young offenders and public disclosure of some court records. SB 108 creates statewide system to notify victims when criminals are going to be released from jail or prison."	HB 117 cleared House budget committee; House vote expected this week. SB 108 passed Senate and House; headed for governor's desk. HB 117 passed by House and sent to Senate committee. SB 108 passed Senate and House; awaiting governor's signature.
Concealed weapons	 HB 40 allows most people 21 and over to get a license to carry a concealed deadly weapon.	Governor expected to sign bill into law this week.
Abortion	 "HB 362 requires women seeking abortion to wait 24 hours before procedure. Also provides women with state-prepared info on abortion risks, alternatives and fetal development. SB 171 regulates abortion clinics."	HB 362 passed House. Sent to Senate where passage is doubtful. SB 171 passed Senate committee.
Education Ungraded primary	 "HB 114 allows school councils to return to old grading system for kindergarten through third grade. HB 289 allows school councils to return to old grading system but teachers must follow new philosophies, such as teaching children at their own pace."	HB 114 dead. HB 289 passed by House but stalled in Senate committee. Sponsor Rep. Harry Moberly Jr. added similar language to budget bill in case HB 289 doesn't clear Senate.
Education Testing	HB 552 overhauls current testing system and requires schools to start over next year with baseline tests needed to determine future rewards and sanctions for school employees.	"Stuck in committee. Instead, Moberly has inserted similar language into state budget."
Education School prayer	"HB 10 and SB 10 would allow student-initiated, voluntary prayer at events like graduation. HB 28 would allow daily moments of silence."	HB 28 passed by Senate. SB 10 dead. HB 10 appears dead.
Higher education	 HB 463 removes community colleges from University of Kentucky's control and merges them with Kentucky Tech adult-vocational schools to form new independent system.	Dead.
Teen driving	 HB 400 requires new drivers to practice longer and complete drivers' education course. Also restricts after-midnight driving for those under 18 and penalizes under-21 drivers who have consumed any alcohol.	Passed House. In Senate committee where curfew provisions may be stripped out.
Teen smoking	 SB 137 steps up enforcement and increases fines on youngsters under 18 who buy cigarettes and clerks who sell to them. HB 800 makes possession of tobacco products illegal.	SB 137 has been signed into law. HB 800 dead.
Government ethics	 HB 585 allows legislators to bid on state contracts. SB 133 requires lobbying interest to report spending on media ads. HB 695 removes limits on how much money candidates can get from political action committees.	"HB 585 stripped of provision allowing lobbyist-paid junkets for lawmakers by House; now in Senate committee. SB 133 passed Senate committee. HB 695 passed House, sent to Senate committee."
Labor	 "SB 226 requires schools and local governments to pay prevailing wage, often higher than non-union wage, on construction projects. HB 680 allows teachers to unionize, strike and bargain for benefits."	SB 226 signed into law by governor. HB 680 killed by Rules Committee.
Environment	 "SB 184 eliminates anonymous citizen reports of environmental violations. SB 229 allows industries to legally discharge five times more pollution than current limits. HB 752, 758 require logging licenses and allows state shutdowns to protect environment."	"SB 184 tabled in Senate after being gutted. SB 229 is likely dead. HB 752, 758 dead."

KEDC in 31st year of serving schools

Provides goods, services at bargain rates

By **GEORGE WOLFFORD**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

IRONVILLE — Unseen and unheard, as far as the public is concerned, an educational co-operative located in Boyd County has moved into its 31st year of getting goods and services at bargain rates for the schools of Eastern Kentucky.

Kentucky Educational Development Corp. marked its 30th anniversary in November, and though its range of services has expanded, it operates very much as it did when it started in 1965.

KEDC, the oldest and largest of the state's educational co-operatives, was established by 17 school districts in November 1965, as Eastern Kentucky Educational Development Corp. with the late Edwin R. Jones as organizer, aided by Frank Hamilton.

Hamilton, who later became a Johnson County superintendent, then a top aide to Gov. Brereton Jones, was honored in November with the first Morehead State University President's Educational Partnership Award, presented by Dr. Ronald Eaglin during KEDC's 30th anniversary banquet.

100-plus districts

The organization, directed by Stan Riggs, now includes 53 school districts and serves more than 100. It became KEDC in 1985 after reaching far beyond its original territory to serve districts across the commonwealth.

It gleaned nearly \$5 million in grants for its clients last year and is headed for more, with an 88 percent success rate.

The cooperative centers around three basic services — bidding, grant writing and professional development — and a district that wants any of those three must belong. But belonging doesn't mean use of all three, Riggs said.

Other services are available to non-members as well as members, he said.

With technology at the forefront, the co-op plans and installs wiring for schools at rates lower than commercial firms.

Sharing ideas

Riggs said the co-op creates a network where superintendents share ideas and gives them monthly sessions of training and information.

Member districts get discounts on contractual services, computer hardware and maintenance, training and computerized accounting and payroll/finance programs.

The co-op moved from its initial MSU home, first to Ashland, then Russell, and three years ago to Ironville, where it bought the former elementary school. The entire building is used for office, shop or storage space, except for the gymnasium, which is rented regularly for sport use — and as a two-precinct polling place. KEDC also maintains offices in Morehead and Prestonsburg and has employees who work from their homes, especially in Southeastern Kentucky.

A major asset at Ironville, Riggs said, is the parking lot.

The co-op has specialists who deliver services to schools that want them.

Terry Hoffman handles collective bidding, including fleet insurance and workers' compensation policies. On one current policy, he has already bested a state package by \$14,000 and is working to see if he can save even more.

Bidding, volume

"In part, it's bidding, but more than that, volume," he said. "And we focus only on the big-ticket items, like paper, athletic equipment and office supplies." And because KEDC is a major customer, it can get service attention for its districts.

Riggs, in addition to running the place, focuses on MUNIS, a state-mandated accounting system just going into place this year.

Jill Griffiths oversees 20 special education cooperatives across the state and handles software purchases for educators.

Nancy Hackworth supervises 24 adult education programs in eight counties, acting as a fiscal education and grant-writer. Most of them used to employ part-time coordinators until KEDC provided a lower-cost management with a single supervisor who devotes all her time to the one job.

Steve Smith oversees technology programs, a combination of building-wiring and computer training. Mike Epling is involved in creating a computer-wide area network to assist schools in communicating with the state, the co-op and each other.

Phil Shay works out of the co-op's office in Morehead, and Jeanette Vater and Cheryl Endicott in offices at Prestonsburg. They and specialists who spread their work around several counties keep KEDC's presence active in a broad geographic area.

Training sessions

Among them, the specialists help arrange professional development training sessions for districts and school-based councils. Not only does KEDC bring in speakers and programs, but it collects attendance forms and files mandatory reports with the state.

"When you consider that 7,000 teachers in 31 districts we are dealing with must each attend five days of development classes, it works one person to death," Riggs said.

Although KEDC is focused on its districts, it also offers training programs for the public, particularly in computer operations.

Riggs, who was 28 when he succeeded the late Harry Brown as director, grew up in the co-op. A graduate of McKell High School's last class, he was a student at Ashland Community College when he went to KEDC under a work-study program, literally sweeping floors.

As he gained experience, his mentors, who included assistant director Steve Towler, moved him on to the University of Kentucky to get a degree and afterward to a masters at Ohio University's Southern Campus.

At-risk students targeted

Tutoring and mentoring pay dividends

By **MIKE JAMES**
FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

OLIVE HILL — There's an invisible line down the center of the English classroom at West Carter High School. On one side, a teacher struggles to keep the attention of her rowdier students and their continual concert of rustling papers, loud remarks and fidgeting.

On the other, Melinda Rodgers leans over a desk where a student is frowning at a grammar exercise. She whispers a hint and moves on to the next desk, where a second student strains to understand the assignment.

Rodgers has the comfortable look of a mother in a lemonade commercial. The 38-year-old Olive Hill resident knows her way around the building; she graduated from West Carter in 1975 and has been active in school functions since her own two children started.

For a year and a half she has used her insider's knowledge of the community and school as an AmeriCorps member, tutoring and mentoring high-risk children and working with their families.

AmeriCorps is a national service program created in 1993. Its members earn educational awards in exchange for community service.

With some 25,000 members in 1,000 communities nationwide, the program works with 400 local community groups and national and local charities, such as the Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity, Big Brothers and Sisters and the YMCA.

The program is likened to the Peace Corps and the Civilian Conservation Corps as a vehicle for national service.

1,700 hours

In applying for the program, Rodgers committed herself to 1,700 hours of service. In return, she receives a living stipend of \$7,945 and a \$4,725 educational award. The award remains in escrow until she completes her service. Payment is made by voucher to the educational institution.

AmeriCorps members may reapply for a second stint in the program; Rodgers is in her second year. She has started night classes at Morehead State University with her award from last year.

There are nine AmeriCorps projects funded for 1995-96 in Kentucky. Rodgers is part of MSUCorps, coordinated through Morehead State using

a \$427,000 grant that funds 31 members in 13 Eastern Kentucky counties. The project is designed to assist high-risk children in improving their academic performance through tutoring and mentoring services.

Members are trained and certified as tutors. They also get training in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, self defense, conflict resolution and cultural diversity, among other things.

Rodgers works through the school-based youth service center, which acts as a liaison between social service agencies, children and their families.

Big improvement

MSUCorps' 31 members work with an average of 15 children each, said Steve Swim, who coordinates the project. Teacher evaluations have indicated 80 percent of the children they work with have improved academically.

Of the 27 children she worked with last year, Rodgers is most proud of a group of five senior boys, all of whom were believed unable to graduate. All five graduated last spring.

It takes more than tutoring sessions to get those kinds of results, Rodgers said. "I stay in touch with the teachers. I make sure they're doing their work. At the end of the grading period and at midterms, I get a copy of their grade report. I watch their attitude. I call them every day they aren't there," she said.

Her work doesn't stop at the school door. She makes home visits and gets to know the children and their families, if possible. "What it boils down to is it's not that they can't achieve academically but is there someone who cares and will look after them and who cares enough to ask. Get them on schedule, let them know there's a person who cares — that's what gets them over the hump," she said.

Call her Mom

The five senior boys took to calling her Mom, said Kirk Ries, coordinator of the center. "They'd call in if they weren't coming to school," he said. "They still pop in and see her."

Rodgers also developed ex-

tracurricular activities such as a Junior Red Cross, social service club and Special Olympics participation. These activities include both her tutoring students and others.

Part of the rationale for AmeriCorps lies in the high percentage of student loan defaults and the numbers of grant recipients dropping out of school, Swim said. "If they earn an educational award, they'll use it far more wisely."

Post-secondary education would not otherwise have been possible for Rodgers, who started her family as soon as she graduated from high school, and has a son of her own to put through college.

The educational award will put the University of Kentucky master's degree program within reach for Tammy Brown, an AmeriCorps member who tutors across town at Olive Hill Elementary School.

She hopes her work with children there will sharpen her social work skills. Like Rodgers, she works with pupils in the classroom and stays in touch with parents.

Mentoring

She sees the need for mentoring as a key facet in the academic development of the children she works with. "They need to be mentored. Some don't participate in activities like basketball. They're in detention a lot; they're in the office a lot. They're good kids — I see good in all kids — but they're in trouble a lot. I hope this will help them grow up."

She points to concrete signs that tutoring and mentoring help. "A lot of these children weren't even handing in homework. They are now," she said.

Members aren't left on their own to fulfil their commitment. They receive monthly visits from AmeriCorps staffers and participate in biweekly training sessions, Swim said. There are bimonthly evaluations and more intense evaluations at the mid-point and end of the program, he said.

'Smart card' does many jobs for its owner

By CHRISTOPHER SWOP
GOVERNING MAGAZINE

Wallets around the University of Michigan campus are looking pretty thin these days.

That's not because everybody is broke. It's because students, faculty and staff at the university no longer need the host of cards or wads of cash that once stuffed their billfolds.

One card was used for picture identification. Another was for library privileges. A third bought meals at on-campus cafeterias. Many people had cards for long-distance telephone calls, and most had bank ATM or debit cards.

Now, they carry just one card that performs all those functions and more. The MCard acts as a calling card for a major telephone company. At ATM machines, card users download electronic cash from their bank accounts onto the card, for use not only at vending machines, photocopiers and laundry machines on-campus but also off-campus to buy books, clothes or pizza at 68 stores in Ann Arbor. The card also provides access to dormitories and athletic facilities.

The MCard is a "smart card," so called because it carries on board a tiny computer chip that stores, processes and secures information. Unlike their magnetic-stripe predecessors, smart cards, also known as "chip cards," use off-line technology: Computations are done right on the card, rather than dialing into a remote computer center. Smart cards also can store up to 64,000 characters of information — equivalent to several dozen pages of text and about 40 times more than mag-stripe cards.

It's no wonder smart cards are piquing the interest of state and local government officials looking to streamline and improve delivery of government services. A few states and localities already use variations on them to distribute cash benefits or collect fares on buses and trains, while others are sketching plans for their use.

The most fertile governmental ground for smart cards is in the burgeoning field of electronic benefits transfer. EBT allows beneficiaries of public assistance to draw on benefits from a government account using a debit card at ATM machines or at point-of-sale terminals in grocery stores.

Ohio and Wyoming are the first states to replace paper food stamps with smart cards. Ohio issued about 11,000 of the cards in Dayton in 1992. "It speeds things up for retailers in the front end at the registers and in the back end by not having to count and bundle stamps," says David Schwartz, the Ohio EBT project manager. "It's easier for the population to use, and it takes away some of the stigma of welfare. Plus, we found that more of the benefits go for exactly what they're intended for: food."

Next year, the Buckeye State will begin taking the smart card program statewide. By 2000, Schwartz says, 535,000 Ohioans will have the cards, receiving \$91 million in food stamps each month electronically.

Ohio's success with EBT in Dayton is not unlike that of other states that have rolled out EBT pilots or, in the cases of Maryland and Texas, full-blown statewide EBT programs. What distinguishes Ohio and an ongoing project in Wyoming is the use of smart cards: All but one of the other 35 states that are moving on EBT use, or plan to use, mag-stripe cards rather than the more advanced smart card.

That puts these programs at a disadvantage, according to Joseph Zimmerman, Ohio's assistant deputy director of administrative services. "Magnetic-stripe technology is good for what it is, but we're starting to see its limitations," Zimmerman says. A chief shortcoming, he says, is security. While one must know the card's PIN number to use EBT, a big worry remains over the mag-stripe's vulnerability: It doesn't take much of a computer hacker to alter the card's information, such as eligibility or account-balance data.

"Unlike a smart card, a magnetic stripe card has no processing capability and cannot actively protect itself from an attacker," says Jim Dray, a computer security specialist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Both kinds of cards do give investigators a powerful tool: a detailed electronic trail of their use. "Someone in Houston claimed his card was stolen and asked for a new one," recalls Andy Welch of the Texas comptroller's office, "but during the period when it was supposedly stolen, we saw it had been used, so it must've been sold. The person who used it wouldn't have had the PIN number otherwise."

Smart cards are expensive. Not only are the cards themselves costly (\$5 to \$10 for smart cards versus about \$1 for mag-stripes) but any major chip-card project requires a huge investment to retrofit mag-stripe retail terminals and ATMs with chip-card readers. The federal government footed the \$3 million bill to equip 95 grocers in Dayton, but as Ohio takes EBT statewide, it is responsible for half the cost of fitting 7,500 retailers with new hardware.

That's the major reason why all but a few states will stick with mag-stripe EBT for now, piggybacking off the commercial infrastructure already serving bankers' credit and debit cards.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

■ SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1996

■ LOUISVILLE

Endowment tied to gay interests: A

\$20,000-plus endowment apparently is the first gift to the University of Louisville that is tied specifically to the interests of gays and lesbians. The scholarship is endowed by the friends and family of the late Kenneth Terrill. Terrill, a U of L associate professor widely known as "KT," died of AIDS in March 1994. He taught theater arts and was technical director of the university's Belknap Theatre. He was also faculty adviser for two student groups, the Gay and Lesbian Student Union and the Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual Alliance. U of L "is publicly committed to diversity," said interim arts and sciences Dean Thomas J. Hynes Jr., who took part in approving the endowment restrictions. "And this is consistent with that kind of commitment." The gift is expected to fund two \$1,000 grants awarded in May and one such award each subsequent year.



1996 Kentucky General Assembly

House approves bill to let teachers take exam, not classes

By MARK SCHAUER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A bill that would give teachers the option of raising their pay by taking a national exam rather than university courses narrowly passed the House yesterday despite complaints from Republicans that the exam would be too easy.

The sponsor, Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington, said House Bill 305 would allow teachers to use their professional experience and on-the-job training to improve their certification.

Under current law, teachers who have a master's degree or its equivalent and earn an additional 30 credit hours of graduate training obtain what is known as a "Rank I," which entitles them to higher pay. The bill would allow teachers to also get a Rank I by passing an exam offered by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

The bill is backed by the Education Professional Standards Board, which certifies the state's teachers, and the Kentucky Education Association, the teachers union.

Rep. Anne Northup, R-Louisville,

said the bill could hurt graduate education programs because teachers would find it easier to take the exam than take classes.

Rep. Kathy Hogancamp, R-Paducah, complained the exam was similar to Kentucky's test under school reform, which she said has been proved

to be invalid and unreliable. She complained it would result in teachers learning "fad methods of teaching."

Rep. Barbara Colter, R-Manchester, objected to Scorsone's statement that other states already give teachers the option of taking the exam.

"If they jumped off the bridge and drowned, do we want to drown with them?" she asked.

The House rejected Northup's motion to postpone voting on the bill.

Scorsone, who argued that Northup's motion was an attempt to kill the bill, rejected complaints that the bill was a step backward, saying the exam was so rigorous that only 35 percent of the teachers who have taken it passed. He said universities also back the bill.

"This is one tough way to get your rank," he said.

The bill passed 49-44 and now goes to the Senate.

One critic said the bill could hurt graduate education programs because teachers would find it easier to take the exam than take classes.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1996

IN THE REGION

Not all programs have shoe contracts

By ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Ask Donald Lyons about Kentucky State University's shoe contracts, and he lets out a booming laugh.

"It's a different world at this level," said Lyons, the athletic director at Kentucky State. "It's literally a different ballgame."

While the University of Kentucky grapples with how to handle its coaches' shoe contracts, other teams are just left wishing for something to grapple with.

"With Kentucky being the basketball mecca that it is, one automatically thinks every school has shoe contracts," said Mike Calhoun, men's basketball coach at Eastern Kentucky University. "That's a large misconception."

Here are the types of arrangements that exist — or don't exist — at other Kentucky universities.

■ Eastern Kentucky University: Calhoun said his team has an arrangement with Converse that allows him to buy anywhere from 15 to 24 pairs of shoes and receive an additional 45 to 60 pairs for free.

"There's never been any money exchanged for us to wear a shoe," Calhoun said.

Roy Kidd, Eastern's football coach, said he doesn't have any deals with any shoe companies. The football team currently buys from Reebok, which does give him some free shoes, generally about one free pair for every two the team buys.

■ Kentucky State University: No Kentucky State teams or coaches have had a deal for shoes in the 25 years he's been at the university, Lyons said.

"The coach might get a pair of shoes for himself if he goes to a conference, but that's about it," Lyons said. "I wish we had more. If we could get a deal, I'd be interested."

But Lyons said he doesn't think shoe deals are common among schools at Kentucky State's level.

"I think Division I is basically it," Lyons said, referring to the deals.

■ Morehead State University: Men's basketball coach Dick Fick has a deal with Nike that provides the team and its staff with shoes and warmup suits for free, said Steve Hamilton, Morehead's athletics director.

Fick does not receive any pay from Nike, Hamilton said.

"I wish he made a whole lot of money off it," Hamilton said. "It would mean we were more successful."

But even so, the deal does save Morehead about \$5,000 to \$7,000 each year, he said.

■ Murray State University: Athletics director Mike Strickland did not return several phone messages left over a week's time.

■ Northern Kentucky University: No teams or coaches have agreements with shoe companies this year, said Jane Meier, the university's athletics director.

Meier said both basketball teams have had agreements in the past that provided free shoes for the players and coaching staff. A few years ago, it was with Reebok, and during the mid-80s, there was an agreement with Converse, she said.

But none of the agreements ever paid the coaches. "We're Division II," Meier said. "Our coaches didn't get money."

■ University of Louisville: Denny Crum, the men's basketball coach, has a contract with Converse that pays him and provides shoes for the team.

Football coach Ron Cooper and women's basketball coach Bud Childers both have deals with Reebok, university spokesman John Drees said. Besides providing shoes to the teams, the companies also pay the coaches.

■ Western Kentucky University: The coaches of the men's and women's basketball teams both have their own deals with Nike, said Lewis Mills, Western's athletics director.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1996

UK objects to bill that gives auditor authority over schools, governments

By RICK McDONOUGH
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A bill that would give the state auditor more watchdog authority over the financial dealings of local governments and schools was sent to the House yesterday after an unsuccessful effort by the University of Kentucky to remove itself and other state universities from the measure.

Senate Bill 293, the only legislation being sought by new state Auditor Ed Hatchett, would require cities, public schools and universities to pay the auditor a fee for the new service. Depending on the size of an agency's budget, the fee would range from \$50 to \$1,000 a year. In total, it would raise about \$150,000 a year.

UK, which would pay \$1,000, objected to the cost. UK lobbyist Tony Gates told the House State Govern-

ment Committee that the university already pays national accounting firms \$85,000 to \$115,000 a year for audits.

Gates said he was concerned that the bill might allow the state auditor to order UK to conduct extra audits, "and we would have to pay."

Hatchett said the state higher education system has a total budget of \$1.9 billion a year and needs additional oversight. Accountants working for UK have the university as their client, he said. "My client is the taxpayer."

Hatchett said the bill would extend to cities and schools the same type of oversight the state auditor currently has over counties.

It would give him the power to review work papers of private accountants who conduct audits for cities and schools. It also would allow him

to confer with the private accountants before the audits were completed to ask them to address any special concerns.

Management reports, which accountants use to highlight operational problems they observe while conducting their audits, also would be available to the state auditor under the bill, Hatchett said.

Rep. Jim Wayne, D-Louisville, a committee member and an unsuccessful candidate for state auditor last year, said he supported SB 293 and noted that he had "a little bit of knowledge about the auditor's office."

Wayne said Hatchett's predecessor, Ben Chandler, uncovered \$30 million in government waste his first two years as auditor. "That means it's out there," he said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1996

Affirmative action at university struck down

LOS ANGELES TIMES

WASHINGTON — For the first time, a federal appeals court has struck down the use of affirmative action in state colleges and universities, a ruling that will probably force the Supreme Court to reconsider the issue in the next year.

In a 3-0 ruling, the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals said yesterday the University of Texas cannot use race as a factor when admitting students.

The court concluded that a white applicant to the law school, rejected despite her 3.8 grade average, was a victim of racial discrimination because many black and Hispanic candidates were admitted despite their lower academic standing. The court, which has jurisdiction in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, ordered the university to admit her and pay damages.

The 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal treatment for all does not allow the university "to continue to elevate some races over others, even for the wholesome purpose of correcting perceived racial imbalance in the student body," said Judge Jerry E. Smith of Houston.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1996

Auditor seeks special look at college funds

ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANKFORT — In a rare setback for the University of Kentucky, a House committee approved a bill yesterday to let the state auditor get a regular look at the books of school districts and universities.

The bill, sought by Auditor Ed Hatchett, involves work that certified public accountants perform on contract for public agencies. Those agencies would have to pay a fee, based on their budgets, to cover the cost of the state auditor's review of the CPAs' work.

One value of the bill is that he could talk with a CPA before an audit and arrange to get specific information, Hatchett said in an interview.

As for universities, his office would continue to get copies of their audits, as the law requires,

Hatchett said. But it also would receive the CPA's "management letter" describing findings outside the audit, Hatchett said.

UK lobbyists said the bill duplicated authority Hatchett already had, and they asked the House State Government Committee for an amendment to exempt state colleges and universities.

Hatchett said the amendment could be interpreted to repeal all the state auditor's oversight authority on higher education.

UK lobbyists Mary Allen and Tony Gates said that was not their intent. They said their main objection was to the proposed fees.

Gates said audits for higher education cost \$250,000 a year, and UK spends \$85,000 to \$115,000 a year for as many as 15 audits. Hatchett said UK's fee to his office would not exceed \$1,000.

The closely watched Texas case has been dubbed "Bakke II" in education circles. For the last two years, conservative legal activists have supported the white student's lawsuit, thinking it has the potential to end affirmative action at colleges and universities nationwide.

Yesterday's ruling could not be more sweeping. The appeals court concluded that the Supreme Court's Bakke decision of 1978 is "not binding precedent" any longer because more recent decisions have implicitly overturned it.

The 1978 Bakke case has set the standard for affirmative action in higher education.

The decline of a liberal education

Elite colleges are teaching less as they charge more and more

BY STEPHEN BALCH AND
RITA ZURCHER

A few years ago, a highly selective Pennsylvania liberal-arts college notified parents and students that costs would increase the following year a modest percent. Administrators justified the increase by saying it was approximately the rate of inflation.

The rate of inflation at the time, however, was less than 4 percent. The proposed increase, one parent complained to the school newspaper, was more than 70 percent above that. So much for college math.

Actually, the story doesn't say much at all about college math — because traditional mathematics courses typically are no longer a graduation requirement at most of America's best liberal-arts colleges. Or is science, English composition, foreign language or history.

Forget, too, about literature or philosophy.

Indeed, all students seem to get for the \$20,000-\$25,000 a year it now costs to attend America's prestige colleges and universities is a truncated academic year with a watered-down curriculum.

The National Association for Scholars recently examined the graduation requirements for baccalaureate degrees at the 50 colleges and universities identified by U.S. News & World Report as America's best. We looked at how those requirements had changed during an 80-year period, focusing on four years: 1914 (just before World War I), 1939 (prior to World War II), 1964 (the beginning of America's decade of social upheaval) and 1993.

What we found was straightforward and disturbing: With few exceptions, the core academic requirements considered central to a liberal-arts education as recently as the mid-1960s have been eliminat-

ed. The school year has been shortened, as has the length of class periods. Comprehensive exams and theses, as a requirement for all students, are now rare. At the same time, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of schools offering what best can be described as "remedial" composition courses (though the word is avoided), frequently for credit.

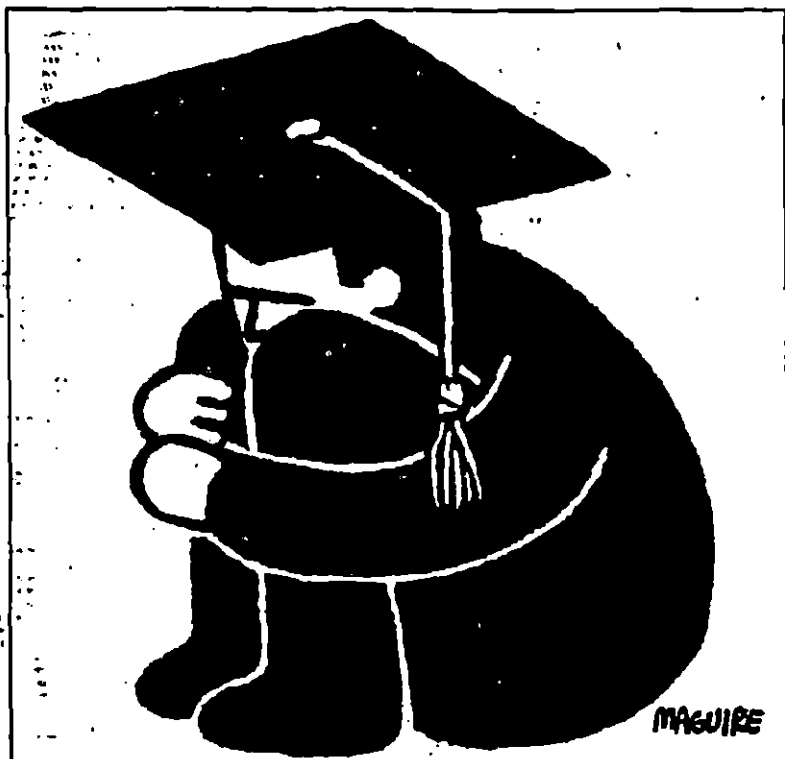
And these are America's elite colleges and universities, the ones that allegedly attract "the best and the brightest," feed our graduate and professional schools and mold America's business and political leadership.

Here are the grim facts:

In 1914, 98 percent of the 50 schools now ranked by U.S. News & World Report as "America's best colleges" had required courses in English composition given by English departments. This slipped to 86 percent by 1964. In 1993, 36 percent of "America's best" colleges required such courses.

Math? Eighty-two percent of colleges we studied had specific mathematics requirements in 1914. This fell dramatically over the next half-century to just 36 percent in 1964. By 1993 such requirements had almost disappeared — only 12 percent of the schools had them. In lieu of the required math courses, however, another 32 percent of the schools allowed students to take generally less demanding "quantitative" courses taught outside the mathematics department.

At a time when everybody is talking about the globalization of the economy, you would think every liberal arts college would emphasize foreign-language skills. That was true in the past. Until 1964, more than 90 percent of the institutions we studied had mandatory foreign language requirements. By 1993, however, just 64 percent retained such require-



BARRY MAGUIRE

ments.

The story is the same in other disciplines. In 1914, 86 percent of U.S. elite colleges had specific course requirements in the natural sciences (biology, chemistry, physics). This fell to 72 percent in 1939, but shot up during the "space race" days. By 1964, 90 percent of the elite liberal-arts colleges had science requirements. Three decades later? Just 34 percent of the schools had such requirements.

America's elite colleges and universities make fewer other intellectual demands of their graduates.

In 1914, in order to take one undergraduate course you typically had to successfully complete another more basic course. This was the rule, rather than the exception, in 1914, when the elite colleges and universities offered an average of just 23 undergraduate courses per institution that didn't have prerequisites. By 1964, the number of courses without prerequisites had increased sixfold, to an average of 127 per institution. Today, the ex-

ception has become the rule, with these same schools offering, on average, 582 courses, per institution, without prerequisites.

With such vigorous demands it should come as no surprise that the amount of time students are expected to spend in class also has declined dramatically.

For example, the average number of class days, from the beginning of the fall semester or quarter to the end of the spring semester or quarter, dropped from 204 in 1914 to 195 in 1939, 191 in 1964 and 156 in 1993.

For most of this century America's leading colleges and universities were committed to providing undergraduates with a broad, rigorous education. During the last 30 years this commitment has largely vanished. As a nation and as a society America is paying the price.

■ Stephen Balch is president and Rita Zurcher is research director of the National Association of Scholars.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1996

WKU debate team wins nationally

Western Kentucky University's debating team won a national award for overall excellence at a tournament over the weekend at the University of Alabama.

A Western senior, Robert Mattingly of Crestwood, also won his second national debating championship at the Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha Lincoln-Douglas Debate championship. As a freshman, Mattingly won a national championship for novice debate.

Western's forensics director, Judy Woodring, said the sweepstakes win by the William E. Bivins Forensics Society at Western was the debating team's first ever, although the team has previously won four other national titles in individual events.

Others contributing to the overall win with first-place finishes were Adam Black, a Nashville senior, who won a pentathlon (best in tournament in five events) and the programmed oral interpretation category; Doug Mory, a Crestwood sophomore, who won as outstanding debate speaker; and sophomore Chris Chandler and senior Lee Watts, both of Bowling Green, who won in the duo interpretation category.

March 22, 1996

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A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Thursday, March 21, 1996

Funding for ACC building advances

By SUSAN WARREN
INDEPENDENT FRANKFORT BUREAU

FRANKFORT — Funding for a new building at Ashland Community College cleared another hurdle Wednesday, receiving the nod from the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

That means the long-sought \$5 million for a classroom building probably will make it through the full Senate and into the legislature's final budget.

Some other pet projects of Ashland-area lawmakers were not included in the Senate version of the budget, while others were added.

Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hindman, won the addition of \$50,000 for preliminary engineering work toward construction of a sewer extension to benefit the American Standard plant in Johnson County.

"They keep losing jobs, saying this is the problem," he said, call-

ing American Standard the "jewel of the Big Sandy valley."

Other economic development funds to complete the project will be sought by state officials, Bailey said.

Bailey also won inclusion in the Senate budget of \$50,000 the first year and \$100,000 the second year of the biennium to begin development of campsites at Paintsville Lake.

Sen. Walter Blevins, D-West Liberty, added \$50,000 for a Morehead State University study of the G.B. Johnson Education and Economic Development Center building in downtown Ashland. Blevins also won approval of \$25,000 for a feasibility study of construction of a lodge at Cave Run Lake in Rowan County.

Those items also were in the budget passed by the House.

But left out of the Senate budget were several items the House approved, including funding for improvements of the Jenny Wiley Trail, a park at Blaine and \$30,000 for an airport feasibility study in Rowan County.

Blevins and Rep. Rocky Adkins, D-Sandy Hook, are expected to try to have those items added when the House Senate budget conference meets at the end of the session.

Sen. John David Preston, R-Paintsville, delayed action on an amendment to impose an across-the-board, \$25 million cut. Preston planned to propose the amendment when the budget committee reconvened today.

The \$25 million would be used to essentially remove the state tax on the stock that Kentucky residents hold of out-of-state corporations.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1996

Senate passes mild health-care reform changes

By JIM WARREN

HERALD-LEADER MEDICAL WRITER

FRANKFORT — A reform bill that leaves almost all of the 1994 state health-care reform law intact while attempting to resolve consumer complaints passed the state Senate yesterday, 20-18.

The only real casualty was the controversial state Health Policy Board, which was eliminated from the final bill — a deletion backers said was necessary to secure passage.

To calm those angry over high insurance premiums and certain features of the reform law, the bill would let old-style insurance plans remain in effect for two years, delay the entry of certain groups into the state purchasing alliance for

two years, and require the state Insurance Department to take a stronger hand in reviewing insurance rate increases.

The measure, a committee substitute for Sen. Paul Patton's original Senate Bill 343, now goes to the House, where it faces an uncertain future with many lawmakers favoring much more stringent changes in the reform law.

It's also unclear what kind of support it might get from the Patton administration.

Lt. Gov. Steve Henry, who watched the action on the Senate floor yesterday, said afterward the administration felt its original bill was better. "The governor does not agree with putting off the problem," Henry said.

However, Henry said it was important to get the reform process moving by passing some bill.

Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, said yesterday's bill was passed with help from the governor's office, although he would not give details.



MORE →

HEALTH CARE (cont'd)

House leaders said late yesterday they'll use SB 343 as a "vehicle" on which to hang changes favored by House members, and that the final result almost certainly will look much different from the measure approved yesterday.

Nevertheless, citizen groups hoping to preserve most of the 1994 reforms were elated by the results, which marked the first time any health-reform bill has passed either house this legislative session.

"We're extremely pleased, because it's a measure that is moderate and that preserves the key elements of reform, including modified community rating," said Jane Chiles, co-chairwoman of Kentuckians for Health Care Reform.

But Republican senators hammered the bill, saying it does essentially nothing to change the reform law, called House Bill 250, while offering no relief for Kentuckians whose insurance rates have risen since the law took effect.

Minority Leader Dan Kelly, R-Springfield, accused Democrats of simply putting off the issue until after the November election, and letting Kentuckians suffer in the interim.

"What we're doing today . . . is the worst thing we could possibly do, worse than doing nothing," Kelly declared. "We're just putting off the pain. That's the political solution, but it will be a disaster for the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

The final Senate vote followed party lines with three exceptions: Democrats Kim Nelson of Madisonville and Tim Shaughnessy of Louisville joined Republicans in voting against the bill; Sen. Walter Baker, R-Glasgow, bolted party ranks in voting for it.

Baker said afterward that he disliked many provisions in SB 343, but voted for it simply to get some kind of reform bill moving in the closing days of the session. He said he hopes the bill will be significantly changed in the House. Nelson

and Shaughnessy favored stronger changes than SB 343 offers.

SB 343 began as an outgrowth of a bipartisan legislative committee on health-care reform that Patton formed early in the session. As originally written, it would have gutted most of the reform law. But

the Senate Health and Welfare Committee replaced it March 14 with a committee substitute that made much weaker changes.

Yesterday, the substitute bill slipped through the Senate without any radical changes, thanks in part to some parliamentary rulings. Sixteen amendments were ruled out of order because they were filed for the original bill, not the substitute. Another 12 were rejected on grounds they

were "piggybacks" containing parts of other reform bills. Several amendments that were unfriendly to the reform law were rejected on voice votes.

A key amendment that was approved abolishes the state Health Policy Board, the five-member panel created to implement the 1994 reforms.

Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hindman, who originally proposed the committee substitute, said there was so much opposition to the policy board that leaders had to agree to its elimination to get the votes needed to pass the bill. Bailey said a gradual swing in opinion, away from support for outright repeal early in the session, made passage of the substitute possible.

About the bill

Here are main provisions of Senate Bill 343:

- Abolishes Health Policy Board

- Retains Health Purchasing Alliance.

- Retains standard plans and all other insurance reforms.

- Allows existing old-style policies to be renewed until July 1, 1998.

- Requires insurance department to hold hearings on rate increases. Requires Attorney General to join in hearings.

- University workers can remain outside alliance until July 1, 1998.

- Local government workers may join alliance after July 1, 1998.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY: Monday, March 25, 1996

Student loan defaults analyzed

Official wants state to be better than national average

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOUISVILLE — Most of Kentucky's private and public colleges and universities had student loan default rates at or below the national average in 1993, according to the latest figures. But one state official said that's still not good enough.

"We're not in as good a shape as we'd like to be," said Paul Borden, executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

"We want to stay below the national average. That's an aggressive goal when you look at the average household incomes in Kentucky."

In January, the U.S. Education Department announced that the national borrower default rate had fallen to 11.6 percent, the lowest rate recorded since official student loan default rate reporting began in 1988. The high was 22.4 percent in 1990.

The department on Friday released the 1993 student loan default rates of more than 8,000 colleges, universities and other institutions participating in the student loan program. The default rate represents a snapshot of borrowers scheduled to start repaying loans in fiscal 1993 but who defaulted in either that year or the following year.

The department said Kentucky's overall default rate in 1993 was 13.63 percent. That was the eighth worst in the nation.

The department delayed the release of a list of 519 schools in danger of being dropped from student aid programs. But a spokesman said seven Kentucky trade schools were on the list, including technical schools in Paducah, Madisonville, Lebanon and Mayfield and beauty schools in Somerset and Frankfort.

Among the non-trade schools in Kentucky, Kentucky State University had the highest default rate at 30.8. The next four-year school was Eastern Kentucky University with a rate of 14.

"Kentucky State traditionally has been the highest among the

DEFAULT RATE FOR KENTUCKY COLLEGES

The 1993 loan default rates for schools in Kentucky. The Education Department classifies each school according to the length of its program and its ownership, either public ("pub"), or private ("priv"). academic institutions.

School	type	default rate
Kentucky State University, Frankfort	5 yr/pub	30.8
Ashland Community College, Ashland	2 yr/pub	30.5
Prestonsburg Community College, Prestonsburg	2 yr/pub	25.1
Hazard Community College, Hazard	2 yr/pub	23.3
Southeast Community College, Cumberland	2 yr/pub	22.5
Lees College, Jackson	2 yr/priv	20.0
Lexington Community College, Lexington	2 yr/pub	19.3
Owensboro Community College, Owensboro	2 yr/pub	16.2
Somerset Community College, Somerset	2 yr/pub	15.5
Alice Lloyd College, Pippa Passes	4 yr/priv	15.2
Sue Bennett College, London	4 yr/priv	14.3
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond	5 yr/pub	14.0
Cumberland College, Williamsburg	5 yr/priv	13.7
Lindsey Wilson College, Columbia	4 yr/priv	13.5
Henderson Community College, Henderson	2 yr/pub	13.4
Maysville Community College, Maysville	2 yr/pub	12.9
Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville	2 yr/pub	12.5
Jefferson Community College, Louisville	2 yr/pub	12.5
Midway Colg, Midway	2 yr/priv	11.9
Morehead State University, Morehead	5 yr/pub	11.9
Pikeville College, Pikeville	4 yr/priv	11.5
Elizabethtown Community College, Elizabethtown	2 yr/pub	11.4
Union College, Barbourville	5 yr/priv	11.4
Campbellsville College, Campbellsville	4 yr/priv	10.5
Murray State University, Murray	5 yr/pub	10.3
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green	5 yr/pub	9.8
Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights	5 yr/pub	6.3
Berea College, Berea	4 yr/priv	6.1
Thomas More College, Crestview Hills	4 yr/priv	6.1
Georgetown College, Georgetown	5 yr/priv	5.9
University of Kentucky, Lexington	5 yr/pub	5.7
University of Louisville, Louisville	5 yr/pub	5.5
Transylvania College, Lexington	4 yr/priv	3.9
Centre College, Danville	4 yr/priv	3.3
Asbury College, Wilmore	4 yr/priv	2.8
Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore	5 yr/priv	2.2
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington	5 yr/priv	1.8
St. Catharine College, St. Catharine	2 yr/priv	0.0

public universities, in general because average family income there appears to be a little lower," Borden said.

Four of the state's community colleges — Ashland, Prestonsburg, Hazard and Southeast — had default rates of more than 20. Paducah was the only community college below the national average.

"Again, the higher number of students dependent on loans, you can expect a somewhat higher rate," Borden said. "And community colleges tend to have more needy students. That's why they are there."

Borden doesn't think any public or private college in Kentucky is in danger of being dropped from student aid programs.

"KSU has an exemption (from the default rate) because it is an historically black college," Borden said. "Two public community colleges are borderline close to that, but I believe if they chose to appeal on student characteristic basis, they would be exempted from the penalty phase."

The state's largest universities, Kentucky and Louisville, had default rates of 5.7 and 5.5.

Kentucky's student-loan default rates at or below national average

By JANE GIBSON
Associated Press

Most of Kentucky's private and public colleges and universities had student-loan default rates at or below the national average in 1993, according to figures released yesterday. But one state official said that's still not good enough.

"We're not in as good a shape as we'd like to be," said Paul Borden, executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

"We want to stay below the national average. That's an aggressive goal when you look at the average household incomes in Kentucky."

In January, the U.S. Education Department announced that the national borrower default rate had fallen to 11.6 percent, the lowest rate recorded since official student-loan default-rate reporting began in 1988. The all-time high was 22.4 percent in 1990.

The department released the 1993 student-loan default rates of more than 8,000 colleges, universities and other institutions participating in the loan program. The default rate represents a snapshot of borrowers who were scheduled to start repaying loans in fiscal 1993, but who defaulted in either that year or the following year.

The department said Kentucky's overall default rate in 1993 was 13.63 percent. That was the eighth worst in the nation.

"We want to stay below the national average. That's an aggressive goal when you look at the average household incomes."

Paul Borden, executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

The department delayed the release of a list of 519 schools in danger of being dropped from student-aid programs. But a spokesman said seven Kentucky trade schools were on the list, including technical schools in Paducah, Madisonville, Lebanon and Mayfield and beauty schools in Somerset and Frankfort.

Among the non-trade schools in Kentucky, Kentucky State University had the highest default rate, 30.8. The next four-year school was Eastern Kentucky University, with a rate of 14.

"Kentucky State traditionally has been the highest among the public universities, in general because average family income there appears to be a little lower," Borden said.

Four of the state's community colleges — Ashland, Prestonsburg, Hazard, and Southeast — had default rates above 20. Paducah was the only community college below the national average.

"Again, the higher number of students dependent on loans, you can expect a somewhat higher rate," Borden said. "And community colleges tend to have more needy students. That's why they are there."

He said he didn't think any public or private college in Kentucky was in danger of being dropped from student-aid programs.

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The state's largest universities, Kentucky and Louisville, had default rates of 5.7 and 5.5.

Borden said education officials in Kentucky have been concerned about an increase in default rates in the past few years.

"We are in the process of establishing what is currently being called a 'borrower advocate,'" he said. "That is a group within the agency that will help students who need deferments from loan payments, or help in communicating with a lender to avoid defaults."

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, March 24, 1996

Area educators on state panel

FRANKFORT — Three Northeastern Kentucky educators have been named to a commission to study high school graduation requirements.

The 34-member commission, created by the Department of Education, includes: David Barnett, assistant superintendent in Rowan County; Diane Johnson, teacher in Lewis County; and Kenneth Siple, of Morehead State University.

Johnson previously served on a 1992 high school restructuring task force.

The commission is to determine the extent to which current requirements are suitable for Kentucky's learning goals and academic expectations. It also will examine roles students should play in Kentucky's school accountability system, a department statement said.

The commission is to gather information from regional hearings, focus groups and research studies. Hearings will be conducted April 25 at 20 sites across the state.

The commission includes educators, administrators, students, school board members, parents of school children, employers and representatives of higher education.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, March 24, 1996

Graduation commission set

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learning goals and academic expectations. It also will examine roles students should play in Kentucky's school accountability system, a department statement said.

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The commission includes educators, administrators, students, school board members, parents of school children, employers and representatives of higher education.

Among members are Lewis County teacher Diane Johnson and Kenneth Siple of Morehead State University.

From staff reports

Midway, other women's colleges gain appeal

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

MIDWAY — Nakia Renkin didn't want to even take the time to visit Midway College at first. Her mother had to prod her to consider the school.

"I was thinking, 'An all-women's college? Why would I want to do that?'" said Renkin, 18.

But a year later, Renkin, a freshman majoring in communications, says she's glad she enrolled.

"I think now it's going to play a big part in helping me succeed," said Renkin, who is from Lexington. "I feel like going to a women's college will help me find my voice and be independent."

Across the nation, more young women are thinking like Renkin. Even though they still represent a small segment of all college students, the number of women applying to and enrolling at women's colleges is at an all-time high.

Nationally, about 110,000 women enrolled at women's colleges in the 1995-96 year, according to the Women's College Coalition.

Midway, Kentucky's only college for women, has also been enjoying the trend. Its enrollment was 926 in fall 1995, an increase of 11.7 percent.

The colleges also are the subject of an ad campaign from the National Ad Council. Its theme: "Expect the best from a girl. That's what you'll get."

"There's just example after example of women in leadership positions, corporate positions, political positions, who were graduates of women's colleges," said Robert Botkin, Midway's president. "Women's colleges may not be for everyone, but I think Kentucky is better off for having it on the menu of choices."

Hillary Clinton's Influence

The increases in enrollment and the number of women applying began about four years ago, said Jadwiga Sebrechts, executive director of the Women's College Coalition.

Some of the factors that might be at work include growing awareness of sexual harassment and the public role of first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who went to Wellesley College, which is all female, Sebrechts said.

The growing interest might also be sparked by several reports that spotlighted patterns of gender bias in schools and colleges, she said.

For instance, a report released last month by the National Association for Women in Education found a "chilly climate" for college women.

It contended that women are interrupted more in class, that their achievements are more likely to be attributed to luck or

affirmative action, and that faculty were more likely to praise and respond fully to men's comments.

Those findings, Botkin says, show a need for women's colleges.

"We reflect upon the implications of gender on learning," he said. "That goes on all the time here."

Jill Borchert, who began teaching at Midway in August, said she also sees a difference in how her female students interact in an all-women class. She previously taught at the University of South Florida.

"I saw that women do get a bit more inhibited and men tend to speak out more," she said. "Here, everyone realizes that they're encouraged to speak."

'Living on the margins'

Still, persuading young women to attend a single-sex school can be difficult, Botkin said.

Midway, for instance, was struggling with a dangerously low enrollment before it became a four-year school in 1989.

Nationally, there were 108 women's colleges in 1985. That number has since dwindled to 84.

But the number of women's colleges that are going coed or closing has tapered off, said Sebrechts.

The only one to go coed in the last five years has been Endicott College, near Boston, she said. Another women's school, St. Mary's College in North Carolina, is closing, she said.

Geraldine Clifford, a professor of educational history at the University of California-Los Angeles, said that the rapid trend of women's colleges closing does seem to have slowed.

But she said she doesn't think that the market for women's colleges will expand much more.

"They're not part of the American higher education mainstream, although they may get a second wind," she said. "But most of them are going to be living on the margins."

Botkin said he thinks that women's colleges will have to be aggressive about marketing their advantages if they want to survive.

"A lot of young women today think that feminism is a bad word and we don't need a women's college — the 'I'm doing fine, thank you,' " Botkin said.

Other critics have argued that women's colleges might be too protective and won't prepare women to deal with the real world, Botkin said.

But Midway senior Shelby Scharping, 22, said she doesn't see that at all, because students have plenty of opportunities to interact with men in internships and other activities.

"It's not like we're in a bubble, or completely closed-off here," said Scharping, who is majoring in business administration with an equine concentration. "You leave here wanting more, because you're trained to go for what you want."

Men in evening classes

Midway did decide several years ago to admit men to its evening programs, which are primarily career-oriented offerings targeted to adult students.

About one-fourth of the evening enrollment — 75 out of 299 students — is male, according to college records.

Botkin said the college thought that it had to admit men to the evening programs, because many students' employers pay for their classes. Some companies were reluctant to pay for classes that weren't open to men, he said.

"I don't think that it's at all compromising our being a college for women," he said. "The two seem to operate in separate spheres."

Sebrechts, of the national group, said that many other women's colleges also admit men to evening programs. "I don't see that as unusual," she said.

But Botkin said the decision to admit men in the evening college doesn't mean that the college would intend to go coed.

"I personally don't know what the role of women's colleges would be if all prejudice was taken out and gender didn't play a role in the world," he said. "But we're not at that point yet."

Botkin says his gender doesn't hamper his job

By ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

MIDWAY — Robert Botkin realizes that the fact that he is a man who is president of a women's college might raise some eyebrows.

But even though Botkin says he hopes the college will hire a female president when he decides to leave, he says he doesn't think his gender keeps him from serving the college.

"I don't think I have to apologize for the fact that I'm a man and have been president of a women's college," said Botkin, 60. "I think I've been true to the mission in spite of my gender."



Botkin

But Botkin does acknowledge that his gender is an issue that raises some philosophical questions about the concept of women's colleges. Namely, what place should men have in them?

"If you think of women's colleges as a movement, it could be perceived as sexist if there weren't any men as presidents," Botkin said.

Midway, which does admit men to its evening programs, has 37 male faculty members out of 136 total faculty. Botkin, who was president of Phillips University in Oklahoma before coming to Midway 11 years ago, said he thinks his tenure has changed him. "I look at things differently than I did in 1985," he said. "It's been a transforming event." Some men also might listen to him more when he talks about women's issues or the subtle discrimination that women might face in the classroom, he said. "For a man to come in and be a spokesperson for these types of things just kind of blows them out of the water some times," he said.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, March 24, 1996

ACC offering course on rock music history

By CATHIE SHAFFER

OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — The heart of rock and roll may be in Cleveland. But the test on it was given Tuesday in the teleconference room of Ashland Community College.

And it certainly wasn't the typical midterm exam. Instead of sitting behind desks for a high-stress hour, answering multiple-choice question after multiple-choice question, 37 students of varying ages sat and listened to the impromptu band, The Mud Ducks, in what was quite possibly their one and only performance.

Those students are part of a brand-new class at the college,

Music 222, a course in rock music history and sociology taught by Lisa Trumbore.

"The block transfer agreement between state-supported colleges in Kentucky contains a list of approved courses for the five instructional areas, and rock history was one of those in the humanities," said Barbara Nicholls, humanities division chairwoman at the college.

"We offered just one section, capped at 35 (enrollees) and people literally were coming on their knees asking to get into that closed class. I let the enrollment go up and promised the ones who didn't get in that we'd offer it again the next time."

When Nicholls approached

Trumbore about teaching the new class, she was met with an enthusiastic response.

"This was one class that I knew students would really be able to relate to and which would be popular," Trumbore said. "It's the kind of music that I grew up with and although I'm classically trained, I certainly can relate to that kind of music."

Class members range in age from teens to re-entry students of more substantial years. The age difference has sparked lively discussions.

"We started with the '50s and looked at the roots of rock — rhythm and blues, blues and gospel," Trumbore said. "We're going by the decade looking at historical and socio-

logical issues and the effect of those events on music, and music on those events."

The class has just finished discussion the music of the '60s and is beginning to look at the '70s. For the midterm, the Mud Ducks played two alternative songs and one from the '70s. Their listeners took notes on special music features, writing down the instrumentation and lead instrument and trying to identify the style of music. Immediately after the band finished, Trumbore handed out an exam paper the students used their notes to answer the questions.

"Their grade will be determined by four tests, a paper they'll write on a style of music or a musician and class

participation," Trumbore said. "Everyone teaches the class for at least one 15-minute period during the time we're discussing the rock period they know most about."

"We've had one person who actually met Elvis Presley and who had done some singing in his time. We've had all kinds of interesting things that students can bring from their life experiences."

Trumbore said she was surprised by the skill of the student musicians, who had never played together before adding, with a laugh, that there were a few comments in the hall about the volume.

But, she says, that's a big part of rock music — a loud reflection of its times. This class,

is meant not only to acquaint the students with music that came before or after their youth, but to give them something lasting, too.

"They've had to work some and I think they've learned some about the elements of music and styles of music. Hopefully, they're learning to sit and listen to music and hear its components, not just its sound."

"We've tried to come up with creative and alternative ways to do the class since it isn't your normal classroom subject, but I wanted to make sure that they learned not only about music, but about its influence, too."

PCC's Floyd center of controversy again

By GEORGE WOLFFORD
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

PRESTONSBURG. — The last month has been all too typical for Dr. Deborah Floyd.

Six weeks ago, a U.S. Senator and All-American basketball player profusely praised Floyd and her work at the school in his new book.

A few days later somebody spray-painted her apartment door and vulgarities about her on a campus sidewalk.

Tuesday a group of faculty members voted to ask for her removal as president of Prestonsburg Community College.

Wednesday the school's student government gave her a unanimous vote of confidence.

That's the way it is in Prestonsburg with Floyd. They love her. They hate her.

She is revered as an inspirational leader who can give mountain kids confidence in themselves. She is reviled as an autocratic leader who can tolerate no opposition to her plans and policies.

Controversy has been her constant companion the past two years.

"I have said in the past that she's a poor president and should resign," said H.D. "Buddy" Fitzpatrick, former chairman of PCC's advisory board. "There's just too much unrest and it's gone on for a long period of time, not just something that happened yesterday."

There are a lot of people, said veteran teacher Bob McAninch, who think Floyd "is doing a very good job."

Twenty-two members of the PCC Faculty Assembly voted Tuesday to send a letter to Dr. Ben Carr, chancellor of UK's community college system, asking him to request Floyd's resignation. Five teachers abstained and one voted against the measure.

A day later, Student Government Association President Robert Wheeler called the vote "unwise and unwarranted" and tweaked the teachers' group with a suggestion that it "promote student learning and campus harmony."

The teachers complained of Floyd's dictatorial management style.

Dr. Carolyn Turner, who called the president the answer to faculty prayers when she arrived five years ago, quit her position as assistant to the president, claiming verbal and emotional abuse from her boss.

Floyd said she has encouraged faculty and staff to focus on students and campus harmony, and that she had always kept her door open.

"I've always tried to encourage all employees to be open and honest about their problems," she told the Floyd County Times last week.

The vote came just a few days after U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley visited the area to promote a book he had written in which he praised Floyd's efforts for the college and community.

Bradley's praise for Floyd was poorly received in the community, said Fitzpatrick, who clashed with her when he was chairman of the advisory committee.

Bradley used poor judgment in praising her and emphasizing her role, her perceived goodness," Fitzpatrick said. "She has a lot of problems and from time to time has tried to dismiss that idea and has not recognized that she does have problems, and that has just kept the situation going."

No advice

The advisory committee has not met since Dec. 8, 1994, a month after Fitzpatrick suggested Floyd resign her position. Fitzpatrick was voted out as chairman in November after student and faculty members abruptly had their votes taken away.

Fitzpatrick said he and member Danny Greene supported the tradition of allowing Sammons, the faculty representative, and Raleigh Nelson, then president of the student government association, to vote on matters that came before the council.

But when the issue of electing a new chairman arose, board member John Triplett of Inez brought up a state law that says that faculty and student reps don't have votes.

"Not until that conflict arose did anyone say anything," said John D. Sammons, a faculty member who led Tuesday's ouster vote against Floyd.

Fitzpatrick and Greene went off the board in 1995 after Gov. Brereton Jones did not renew their three-year appointments. Greene's appointment expired in June and Fitzpatrick's last fall.

Fitzpatrick is a retired Prestonsburg banker and Greene is the director of the David School.

Management style

Sammons said the advisory board system and Floyd's management style have resulted in serious problems.

"Other schools are governed by regents or trustees. Community college boards have no authority — only to advise," he said. "What we have here is a person with a very autocratic leadership style in an autonomous position, and the result is an abuse of power."

"There is just too little room for other people's dreams, other concerns," said Thomas Orf, another professor.

Sammons said no teachers had been fired or run off campus. But several who didn't line up with Floyd have been pushed out of positions of influence.

Bradley wrote of Floyd's dream for PCC.

"But her dream" — especially a health-and-wellness center proposed for the campus — "isn't the same as the teachers," he said. "A classroom building is needed more," he said.

Fitzpatrick said the faculty vote Tuesday might have been in reaction to the graffiti incident and its aftermath.

At a mandatory faculty meeting Carr called March 8 to deal with the vandalism, a "Prestonsburg policeman got up and insinuated — but not accused — the faculty of being responsible" for the graffiti, Sammons said.

Sammons said when he stood up to read a list of complaints about the situation at PCC, Carr got sick and left the stage. When he returned, he did not address Sammons' concerns, Sammons said.

Carr said Wednesday he wouldn't respond to allegations that Floyd is abusing her staff because he didn't witness any of them, but admitted that she doesn't work well with some faculty members.

But he said if a no-confidence vote is held with a majority of the school's teachers against Floyd, he will talk to her.

"This is a no-win situation," Carr told the Floyd County Times. "If she leaves, the faculty might decide to do it again with the next president. They need to come together and admit they've both made mistakes."

Schools chief's low-key style gets high mark

BY LUCY MAY

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Call it a classic tale of the country commish and the city commish.

When Education Commissioner Bill Cody appears before a legislative committee — as he has frequently this session — he sits quietly with only Kevin Noland, the education department's top attorney, at his side.

When it's time to testify, he and Noland make their case quickly, then answer questions.

That's quite a contrast to the appearances former Education Commissioner Thomas Boysen used to make. During the 1994 legislative session, Boysen typically appeared with a small army of education department staffers and had at least a couple of lieutenants at the table with him.

During his first legislative session as a new commissioner in 1992, Boysen sometimes sent his lieutenants, which offended lawmakers.

As the end of this session nears, observers are noting the deft way that Cody has dealt with lawmakers the first time out and the contrast with the problems Boysen developed early in his tenure.

"Boysen was a show horse," said House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo of Prestonsburg, Boysen's harshest and most powerful legislative critic. "My impression is that Bill Cody is a work horse."

Low-key demeanor

Although Boysen spent most of his childhood in South Dakota, he never shook his image with some legislators as a city-slicker from California, where he worked just before taking the Kentucky job.

Cody, on the other hand, was born and reared in Alabama and came to the commissioner's job from Louisiana. His low-key demeanor and down-home ways are, without a doubt, more popular with Kentucky lawmakers, Stumbo said.

"Commissioner Cody has been visible and available, but not obtrusive," said Wayne Young, executive director of the

Kentucky Association of School Administrators, who also observed Boysen during both his regular legislative sessions. "I think he realized early on it's the legislators' session. It's not the commissioner's."

A big part of the difference is style.

Boysen tended to be more the showman. His prepared remarks were often scattered with metaphors or similes. Cody is more meat and potatoes, deferential and to the point.

The difference has been most apparent with legislation Cody and the department have opposed this session.

When Cody — hired last August — testified against a bill to change the state's ungraded primary program sponsored by powerful House budget chief Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, he apologized beforehand because Moberly hadn't yet arrived at the House Education Committee meeting.

He made his presentation brief, and stressed that he had the utmost respect for Moberly as a supporter of school reform. The measure was stalled in the Senate, and Moberly inserted it into the state budget instead.

Certainly Cody's deferential testimony wasn't the only reason for that, but his approach didn't hurt.

Boysen's opposition always came across as more competitive and in-your-face. Some lawmakers reacted by fighting back harder.

Boysen succeeded, however, in protecting the massive Kentucky Education Reform Act during both sessions he was commissioner. So far, Cody has, too. But he seems to have done it in a more palatable way.

Their differences don't end with their official appearances.

Touching base with people

Cody has been seen eating lunch in the Capitol Annex cafeteria, surrounded by people talking informally. Boysen generally ate at his desk in his office.

In a recent interview, Boysen acknowledged that while he thought his dealings with the legislature were very important, he didn't "hang out with legislators."

"It's not something that's my style," Boysen said. "Even if somebody had told me I should hang out with them, I don't know that I could have done it."

By contrast, Young ran into Cody in the halls of the Capitol Annex one day last week. Cody was alone and told Young he was just "touching base" with some people.

Boysen never seemed to understand the importance of having informal conversations with lawmakers and other education leaders, Young said.

"He occasionally would get himself into sort of a spot because he hadn't done all his homework," he said.

But Boysen, who now works for the Milken Family Foundation in California, said he doesn't think his style hurt his dealings with the legislature — it was just different.

"I think there are maybe some legislators for whom a more informal relationship might be welcome," he said. "But there were others who appreciated my task-oriented approach."

Although Boysen had the same job title as

Cody, he had a very different job, said Rob Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a grass-roots citizens group that has long pushed for school reform.

"Cody's not trying to reorganize the department, create a testing system or hire a staff," said Sexton, referring to some of the many tasks that Boysen, as the state's first appointed commissioner, had to accomplish. Cody "has had more time for (the legislature). He has made it priority, but he has had more time to make it priority."

'We're in this together'

Though the legislative session isn't over, Cody has also avoided the "personal contentiousness" that developed around Boysen, Sexton said.

Cody also came to the job with experience dealing with lawmakers from his tenure as the chief state school officer in Louisiana, while Boysen had no such experience.

The differences between Cody and Boysen have translated into a different climate for public school issues during this legislative session, Sexton said.

"There's a climate of 'we're in this together — we're going to work this out,' rather than more of a head-knocking climate," he said.

But Donna Shedd, a vocal critic of KERA and an active legislative observer, disagrees. For all the differences in style between Cody and Boysen, Shedd thinks that the end result for public schools is more of the same this session — no major changes to school reform.

"They may have different communication skills with the legislature," Shedd said. "But the bottom line is they're one and the same."

Addition of staff rep to UK board doubtful

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

As far as bills went, House Bill 83 didn't look controversial on the surface.

The bill — which would have added a staff representative to the University of Kentucky board of trustees — sailed through the House Education Committee. The full House approved it 90-0. A Senate education committee moved it forward with little discussion or dissent.

But the bill, like several others that would have changed the makeup of the UK board, now appears politically dead.

The Senate leadership moved the bill, sponsored by Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, to an appropriations committee for consideration, meaning it won't be heard before the session ends this week.

"It looks pretty bleak for getting it passed this session," said Scorsone, D-Lexington.

Senate President John "Eck" Rose said in an interview Friday that the Senate leadership moved the bill because they were concerned about the number of bills that would have affected the UK board.

"We've just been inundated with pieces of legislation that would add a person to the UK

board," Rose said. "It just seems to be getting out of hand."

Other bills would have added another community college faculty member to the UK board.

State Rep. Ruth Ann Palumbo also had introduced a bill that would have put a community college student on the UK board, but later changed it to simply give voting rights to faculty and students on local advisory boards.

But the staff member issue was somewhat different because the 1994 General Assembly passed a bill that put staff members on the boards of the state's other universities.

UK, which has 9,000 non-faculty employees, originally was included in that bill but was removed in an amendment.

That left some of its staff members hoping that HB 83 could be passed this session. UK staff members, who aren't unionized, say having a representative on the board would mean they would get a voice in issues such as benefits, personnel policies and parking.

"I never expected this level of resistance," said Shannon L. Price, the co-facilitator of the UK Staff Association. "All the other universities have

this, and none of them have fallen into bankruptcy or chaos. So why is this such a big deal?"

UK President Charles T. Wethington Jr., who was out of town last week, has argued in the past that adding a staff representative would make UK's 20-member board too big and open the way for other groups to ask for a vote.

But Price said she didn't see how that could happen because alumni, faculty and students already are represented.

"It's like we're the invisible group," she said.

The UK Senate Council, which represents faculty, also had endorsed the staff representative bill.

Gretchen LaGodna, its chairwoman, said the group also thought the staff should be represented be-

cause the majority of women and black employees are in non-faculty staff jobs.

Of 5,890 women employed by UK in 1994-95, 625 were in faculty or administrative jobs, LaGodna said. Of 1,146 black employees that year, 75 were faculty or administrators, she said.

"It's a real blow to this immense group of people who are so critical to the university," said LaGodna, a nursing professor. "Killing this bill sends a really unfortunate message."



March 26, 1996

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MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday, March 25, 1996

MSU dean uses his talents to assist others

By SHERRY KENESON
FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Some people wake up every morning dreading the day ahead. Dr. Lemuel Berry Jr. wakes to excitement. For him, everyday is a new opportunity to do something creative.

Berry, 49, is the dean of Caudill College of Humanities at Morehead State University. After five years as the dean of Humanities and Social Sciences at Virginia State University, he came to MSU last summer where the student body was twice the size of his former school.

"The more students there are, the more I feel I can utilize my talents to help them," Berry said.

Using his talents to help others is nothing new to Berry, who came from a large family.

"I was the oldest of five children," Berry said. "I grew up in a traditional household, in Burlington, N.J., where the oldest was expected to take on certain responsibilities in order to help the younger siblings. At times I was expected to be the babysitter, the role model and the leader."

Berry's two surviving siblings are Karen, who is a high school counselor in New Jersey, and Karl, who works at Morehead State University as well. Berry's parents are Lemuel Sr., who is a retired building contractor, and Ethel, a retired elementary school teacher.

"The best word to describe my parents is flexible," Berry said. "My father pushed us all really hard to do better in sports, school or anything we did. I was taught direction and how to use time wisely."

The skills Berry learned from his parents helped him to set goals for himself. Berry decided he wanted to go to college and become a music major. He realized in order to go to college he must learn to save money to pay for school, so when Berry was 12 he started his own business.

MONDAY PROFILE

"I ran a snow-cone stand. Every summer I would start my day at seven," said Berry. "I would get all the ice and syrups ready for the coming day. I prayed the weather would be clear and hot, because the hotter it is, the more snow cones you'll sell. I ran my stand every summer up until I got my doctoral degree."

Berry was determined and goal-oriented. He did not enjoy the things usual teen-agers enjoyed. When he had the choice between going to the prom or a championship basketball game or going to work, Berry went to work.

"I rarely have enjoyed the frills in life," Berry said. "I don't enjoy parties or anything like that. Instead I prefer to work."

The thing Berry likes best about his job is the challenges. He thinks there is always so much to do and never a shortage of people to help. Berry enjoys working with college students because they are more diverse than public school students, coming from different areas, cultures and backgrounds.

"Each dean is required to teach one course per academic year," Berry said. "I teach a university success course. This course is beneficial to students because it deals with issues which affect the students on a daily basis. I talk about computers, financial aid, the library, dealing with their advisers and really anything the students need help with. A course like this allows them to ask questions and feel more at home."

Berry is not all work, however. He does have a private life. He is married to Keva Berry and has two sons and a daughter. Lemuel III, 22, is a social sciences major at Auburn University. Cyrus, 19, also attends Auburn and is an environmental studies major, and Berry's daughter, Kyla, is 9.

"One thing I really love about my job is the chance I have to develop new programs," Berry said. "I am involved in many projects to help the school, and the president and vice president are very supportive."

Berry is the executive director of the National Association of African-American Studies and Latino Studies. He also tries to develop programs for the recruitment and retention of students to Morehead University. He is involved in the Alliance for Minority Participation and the Morehead Ministerial Alliance.

"I recently was awarded a grant from GTE for the amount of \$28,202," Berry said. "The grant will fund a two-year program, which I developed, to help minorities and women to strengthen their mathematical and scientific skills in middle school and high school."

The two-year grant is expected to help a minimum of 400 students in the Eastern and Central Kentucky areas. Minorities and women make up the smallest percentage of people in mathematical and scientific careers. Berry's grant will give middle and high school students the opportunity to participate in friendly competitions.

"The competitions are not win-lose situations," Berry said. "These competitions are set up to help the kids gain more of an interest in these areas, as well as to let them know all the career opportunities out there."

Berry is currently mailing more than 1,200 letters explaining the program to middle and high school principals and teachers. He also has been visiting schools to lend assistance for a competition to be held May 4. The competition will involve oral and written tests on math and science subjects, posters and an essay contest.

"This grant will benefit many people," he said. "The first person this grant will benefit is the students who are participating in the program. Next, it will help the public schools. Third, this grant will aid the community, as well as the college. I get the satisfaction in knowing I made a difference. I feel time is precious, so if it means working extra hard to make that time count, then that is what I will do."

Consultant to hear faculty's views on Floyd

ASSOCIATED PRESS

PRESTONSBURG — The University of Kentucky will appoint a consultant to hear faculty complaints about Prestonsburg Community College President Deborah Floyd, an official said yesterday.

Ben Carr, chancellor of the UK Community College System, told faculty and staff yesterday that Floyd requested a consultant "to listen to the issues of the Faculty Assembly." He told them he supports Floyd and her leadership at the school, and asked them to do the same.

"I urge all Prestonsburg Community College faculty and staff, as well as the citizens of Prestonsburg and the surrounding region to quickly put this matter behind them and to lend Dr. Floyd their full support, now and in the future," he said.

Last week, 22 members of the Faculty Assembly voted to send a letter to Carr asking for Floyd's resignation. PCC has 86 full-time faculty members.

The college's Student Government Association responded with a unanimous vote of support for Floyd.

Floyd has been the college's president for nearly five years. Some faculty complain that Floyd is an autocrat who doesn't consult them when making major policy decisions.

Carr said he thinks Floyd is doing "an excellent job."

"She has experienced some difficulty with critics, but has stayed strong and steadfast in her commitment to the role of president at Prestonsburg Community College," he said.

Carr said he will also press forward with an investigation into anti-Floyd graffiti found recently on campus. He asked for public tips to find those responsible.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1996

Consultant to hear complaints

PRESTONSBURG, Ky. — The University of Kentucky will appoint a consultant to hear faculty complaints about Prestonsburg Community College President Deborah Floyd.

Ben Carr, chancellor of the UK Community College System, told faculty and staff yesterday that Floyd requested the consultant. He told them he supports Floyd and her leadership at the school, and asked them to do the same.

Last week, 22 members of the Faculty Assembly voted to send a letter to Carr asking for Floyd's resignation. The community college has 86 full-time faculty members.

Some teachers complained that Floyd, who's been the community college's president for nearly five years, doesn't consult them on major policy decisions.

Midway's rise in enrollment follows trend for women's colleges

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1996

Associated Press
MIDWAY, Ky. — Midway College, the only one in the state just for women, saw its enrollment jump nearly 12 percent this school year.

The number of women applying to and enrolling at women's colleges is at an all-time high. Nationally, about 10,000 enrolled in the 1995-96 school year, the Women's College Coalition reported. The enrollment at Midway, which expanded to a four-year school in 1989, was 926 last fall.

Nakke Renkin of Lexington didn't even want to visit Midway College at first. Her mother had to prod her to consider the school.

"I was thinking, 'An all-women's college? Why would I want to do that?'" Renkin, 18, said. "But a year later, Renkin, a freshman who plans to major in communications, says she's glad she enrolled."

"I think now it's going to play a big part in helping me succeed," she said. "I feel like going to a women's college will help me find my voice and be independent."

The increases in women's college applications and enrollment began about four years ago, said Jadwiga Sebrechts, executive director of the coalition.

Some of the factors that might be at work include growing awareness of sexual harassment and the public role of first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who went to all-female Wellesley College, Sebrechts said.

The growing interest also might be sparked by several reports that spotlighted patterns of gender bias in schools and colleges, she said.

A report last month by the National Association for Women in Education, for example, found a "chilly climate" for college women.

It found that women are interrupted more often in class, that their achievements are more likely to be attributed to luck or affirmative action, and that professors are more likely to praise and respond fully to men's comments.

Those findings, Midway President Robert Botkin says, show a need for women's colleges.

"I personally don't know what the role of women's colleges would be if all prejudice was taken out and gender didn't play a role in the world," he said. "But we're not at that point yet."

Jill Borchert, who began teaching at Midway in August after teaching at the University of South Florida, said she also sees a difference in how her female students interact in an all-women class.

"I saw that women do get a bit more inhibited, and men tend to speak out more," in co-educational schools, she said. "Here, everyone realizes that they're encouraged to speak."

There were 108 women's colleges in the nation in 1985. That number has since dropped to 84.

But the number of women's colleges that are going coed or closing has tapered off, Sebrechts said.

Botkin said he thinks that women's colleges will have to be aggressive about marketing their advantages if they want to survive.

"A lot of young women today think that feminism is a bad word and we don't need a women's college — the 'I'm doing fine, thank you,' attitude," Botkin said.

WASHINGTON — The nation's governors are holding a second "education summit" today and tomorrow in Palisades, N.Y. (the first was convened by President Bush in Charlottesville, Va., in 1989). It comes at a time when the Clinton administration and Senate Democrats are trying to squeeze more money out of taxpayers for "education," despite evidence that record spending levels have done nothing to improve its quality or the performance of students.

Last week the National Association of Scholars (NAS) released a study of the nation's top 50 colleges and universities that illustrates how "bad things are as today's students graduate from public schools that are in intellectual decline."

The study, titled *The Dissolution of General Education 1914-1993*, says institutions of higher learning have generally abandoned most of the core academic requirements once considered essential to a liberal arts education. The current controversy at Georgetown University over whether one should be allowed to graduate with a degree in English literature without studying Shakespeare is one of many examples cited.

What is at stake, argues NAS President Stephen H. Balch, is that America is in danger of "losing the common frame of reference that for many generations has sustained our liberal, democratic society." Just as self-evident truth is no longer self-evident, or even truth, the common core of knowledge once taken for granted as an essential element in a well-rounded education at an American university is no longer common nor can it be taken for granted.

According to the NAS study, colleges and universities require fewer mandatory courses, allowing increasing numbers of students to plot their own academic course. Apparently the universities, having refused to impose a moral code on students, are now refusing to impose an intellectual one as well.

The study says America's top colleges and universities offered an average of only 23 courses not requiring a prerequisite in 1904. That number jumped to 127 by 1964 and to 582 by 1993. There are fewer thesis requirements, the school year has been shortened, English composition has been all but abandoned (reflected in the speaking and writing "skills" of many young people one meets). There is less math and science than ever before, and foreign language requirements are virtually disappearing, as are the history of our own nation (replaced by multicultural histo-

ry), literature and, perhaps most dangerous of all, philosophy.

Without an understanding of our past and without being taught how to think (as opposed to what to think), we lose what it means to be Americans.

After looking at the structure, content and rigor of the top 50 schools, the study concluded, "The present unwillingness to set priorities within general education programs, together with the growing disinclination to insist on rigorous standards for completing them, suggest that undergraduate general education has become substantially devalued as an institutional objective. It also indicates that most institutions are no longer seriously committed to ensuring that their students are exposed to broad surveys of basic subject matter."

With only a quarter of fourth- and eighth-graders reading at grade level, with 13 percent of all college undergraduates (1.6 million students) in need of at least one remedial course in the 1992-93 school year, and with basic skill deficiencies requiring companies to instruct new employees in skills they should have learned in school, perhaps it's time to ask whether many of our universities (and public schools) are committing fraud by promising a real education and delivering something entirely different. They certainly are overpriced. Harvard recently announced a new undergraduate tuition charge of more than \$28,000 per year.

The governors' "education summit" will have plenty to talk about. What they should not consider is spending more money on a system that is failing our future. What they should consider is returning to a curriculum and an approach to education that worked in the past and if reinstated will work again.

• Los Angeles Times Syndicate

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1996

HANDCUFFS ON LEARNING

SAN DIEGO — Universities around the world came to understand long ago that the quality of education improved if they had students with varying life experiences. That is why Oxford colleges sought working-class students. It is why Harvard, Yale and Princeton are far better universities today than when they were confined largely to privileged young white men.

In the life of Americans, race is a profound factor. Blacks may be bright or dull, rich or poor, but their experience in life has been different from whites'. And so, long before the phrase "affirmative action" was invented, universities thought it wise to have students of varied racial backgrounds.

The freedom of American universities to consider race along with other factors in choosing students has just been struck a devastating legal blow. It came in the decision of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of *Hopwood v. Texas*.

The University of Texas Law School some years ago had what amounted to a segregated admissions process. Minority applicants were considered by a separate committee, and on different standards.

Cheryl Hopwood and other rejected white applicants sued, claiming that that system denied them the "equal protection of the laws" guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. The Fifth Circuit, ruling in their favor, could have limited itself to the particular admissions process at issue. But it went much further.

The court said that the Texas law school "may not use race as a factor" in admissions. It did not speak of a dominant or even significant factor but outlawed consideration of race as any factor at all. Moreover, in an extraordinary display of hostility, the court left the way open for the plaintiffs to collect money damages for what it said was "intentional discrimination."

The Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution, which the court found violated, applies only to state action. But private universities may also be affected. Civil rights laws forbid racial discrimination at private universities that receive any kind of federal aid — and nearly all do.



ANTHONY LEWIS

COLUMNIST

The ultimate danger is to the freedom of American universities. The Fifth Circuit treated this case as if it were the same as the Supreme Court's recent decisions limiting set-asides for minority contractors and broadcast licensees. But education is different. Its freedom in decision-making — an urgent need in our society — has to be weighed against the rightful claims of equal protection.

Reading the Fifth Circuit's opinion, by Judge Jerry E. Smith, one feels a sense of detachment from reality. For instance, it rejects as racist the assumption that an individual "possesses characteristics" because of his race. Right. But the issue is not characteristics. It is experience. And any judge who thinks black Americans have not had a different experience is blind.

Think about women judges or Supreme Court justices. They are not wiser or less wise by virtue of their gender. But they have had a different experience from men, and that is why it is important to have them on the bench.

The reality of university admissions,

as opposed to the mechanical abstractions of the Fifth Circuit decision, is on display here in California. Gov. Pete Wilson, playing to white male resentment, pushed through the Board of Regents a rule forbidding the use of race or gender as a factor in admissions to the University of California.

Now it turns out that regents who voted for what they called "merit" admissions had leaned on UCLA to admit the children of friends. An investigation by *The Los Angeles Times* shows that UCLA gave special consideration to children of politicians and the rich.

In other words, we have affirmative for the privileged. But not for the race that was enslaved for 200 years and abused for another 100 and more.

Universities, in their freedom, can increase understanding across the racial lines in this country. Unless the Supreme Court undoes this assault on their freedom, we are going to be an even more divided society.

• New York Times News Service

"The freedom of American universities to consider race along with other factors in choosing students has just been struck a devastating legal blow."

March 27, 1996

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

 INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
 LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996

Faculty gives chief vote of no confidence

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

In the latest episode of an ongoing controversy, a majority of faculty members at Prestonsburg Community College are saying they no longer have confidence in President Deborah Floyd.



"I've always encouraged people to air their views."

DEBORAH FLOYD
Prestonsburg
Community
College
president

The vote of no confidence — which passed 47 to 27, with one faculty member abstaining — came at a regularly scheduled faculty meeting Monday afternoon. There are 84 full-time faculty at the Eastern Kentucky college.

But earlier in that meeting, Chancellor Ben Carr, the community college system's top official, strongly defended Floyd, saying that she is "doing an excellent job."

Carr also said that the University of Kentucky, at Floyd's request, would appoint a consultant to listen to the faculty's concerns.

Floyd did not return a call yesterday. But she told The Associated Press that she welcomed an airing of differences to get this rift behind the college.

"I would hope that whatever someone might disagree with ... that they would avail themselves of the process that the chancellor has announced and move this college forward," she said. "I've always encouraged people to air their views."

But she said she would not take the route suggested last week by the assembly's executive committee.

"I have no intention of resigning," she said.

The matter is set to come up again this morning at a special meeting of the college's advisory board, which has not met since December 1994. Board member John Triplett plans to present a resolution supporting Floyd, who has been at the college nearly five years.

Triplett told the AP that he was "mystified" by the faculty vote.

"I just don't understand it," he said. "It's incredible what that

woman's done. I think she's shown tremendous leadership ability."

Tom Matijasic, a history professor who proposed Monday's no-confidence vote, said he acted partly because he wanted to settle disputes over how many faculty members were concerned about Floyd.

"My real purpose was not to shame or humiliate Dr. Floyd. My real purpose was to break the deadlock," Matijasic said. "I felt it was a misrepresentation that it was just a small group of faculty that had a problem."

But Matijasic said he was surprised by the outcome of the vote, which was conducted by secret ballot.

"I did expect her to lose the vote, but I didn't expect the overwhelming margin," he said. "Forty-seven to 27 is pretty decisive."

The faculty also approved another of Matijasic's proposals, for a 10-member panel of faculty and community leaders that would try to mediate the situation.

Carr was out of his office yesterday and could not be reached.

But at Monday's faculty meeting, he had expressed his and the University of Kentucky's support for Floyd.

UK has "full confidence in Dr. Floyd and her leadership," said Carr, who wasn't present for the faculty vote. "She has experienced some difficulty with critics, but has stayed strong and steadfast in her commitment to the role of president at Prestonsburg Community College."

The faculty's no-confidence vote against Floyd would not be binding.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, March 26, 1996

PCC faculty seeks help President gets vote of no-confidence

By GEORGE WOLFFORD
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

PRESTONSBURG — The faculty of Prestonsburg Community College cast a 47-27 no-confidence vote Monday against President Deborah Floyd.

The vote also called for creation of a 10-person task force to resolve conflicts between Floyd and the school's faculty.

Teacher Tom Matijasic, who made the motion, said it was aimed at "the people in the middle, a lot of faculty who would like to see this resolved."

"I don't see this committee representing the extremes," he said. "I want to serve that silent group in the middle who want to resolve the conflict, preserve faculty rights and concentrate on their work."

A bill introduced in this year's General Assembly by state Sen. Benny Ray Bailey, D-Hindman, would have provided a procedure to remove a community college president if 75 percent of the faculty voted no confidence. But that bill never even made it to legislative committees. PCC is in Bailey's district.

The college has been racked by controversy in recent weeks. Some faculty have complained that Floyd has an autocratic management style that has alienated faculty and created tensions.

Floyd's defenders, though, say that she has worked tirelessly to improve the college by promoting its health and wellness initiatives and raising its profile. She had also been praised recently by U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley in his book.

The controversy came to a head when someone painted anti-Floyd graffiti on the campus sidewalks during the night of March 3.

Last week, the college's Faculty Assembly — an organization open to all faculty — voted 22-5 to send Carr a letter asking him to request Floyd's resignation.

The Student Government Association in response passed a resolution unanimously supporting Floyd.

Matijasic said he has urged fellow faculty members to work with the panel that will try to mediate the disputes.

"I don't think it does the college much good, I don't think it does the community much good, when we're fighting among ourselves," Matijasic said. "We've got to move beyond these problems."

Floyd and some members of the faculty have been at odds for the past two years over her management style and the direction she has set for the college. Tuesday's vote is not binding in any way, but Dr. Ben Carr, chancellor of the University of Kentucky community college system, said earlier that if a vote went against Floyd, he would talk to her

See PCC →

about it.

Floyd has been the college's president for nearly five years.

The vote came during a regularly scheduled faculty meeting. Carr appeared unannounced to tell the faculty and staff that UK would appoint a consultant to hear complaints they have been voicing.

Carr read a statement saying Floyd had requested a consult-

ant "to listen to the issues of the Faculty Assembly." He told them he supports Floyd and her leadership at the school, and asked them to do the same. The Faculty Assembly voted 22-1, with five abstentions, last week to ask UK to remove Floyd.

Teachers present at Monday's session said Carr abruptly left the stage, refusing to discuss the issues they wanted to talk about.

"It was totally meaningless to me for him to drive from Lexington to Prestonsburg, show up and leave," said teacher Carolyn Turner, one of the leaders in the drive to get Floyd to resign.

When Carr left, Matijasich made a three-part motion that included the no-confidence vote.

He asked first to suspend the agenda, then for a vote to see if a no-confidence vote would be taken. The third step was the vote itself, with a condition that if it passed, a task force would be named to resolve the issue.

The entire motion carried. The teachers then voted that the committee should include five teachers, three staff members and two people from the community — who could be teachers.

Carr said last night in Lexington that he would have no comment on the vote "until I find out more about what happened there."

Floyd said this morning she supports Carr's intent to bring in an outside consultant and hopes that person will help teachers "quickly put the matter behind them."

"I will move forward and do my best to lead the college and I encourage others to do the same. PCC's a fine institution, and what's happened won't change my view of Eastern Kentucky. People here have been supportive of me and what I've done in the past five years."

The college's Student Government Association rallied behind Floyd last week with a unanimous vote of support for her.

Teacher James Ratcliff said a similar dispute between faculty and Floyd's predecessor, Henry Campbell, took place in 1974. "But we were able to solve our problems without going to the media, keeping it within the family."

Robert McAninch, a political science teacher who chaired the committee that brought Floyd to PCC, saw the vote as positive.

"If the no-confidence vote hadn't passed, we couldn't have had the task force and nothing would have changed," he said. "Everything would stand still."

Matijasich said McAninch read his actions clearly. "That (sequence of events) was my intent."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996

UK student blames assault on her letter

By BRIAN BENNETT

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

A University of Kentucky student said she was threatened with a knife while walking to class Monday morning, apparently because of a letter she wrote to the school newspaper.

Tanya-Marie Cole, 21, said she was entering the back door of Kastle Hall when two white males grabbed her and pushed her into the hallway. One of the men pulled out a knife and held it to her face, she said.

"They told me if I didn't like my life here, they could put an end to it quickly," said Cole, a UK junior from Brunswick, Ohio.

The threat apparently was in response to a letter Cole wrote that was published Thursday in the Kentucky Kernel, UK's student newspaper. In the letter, Cole, who is black, described incidents of racism on campus, "such as being followed by skinheads after the O.J. Simpson verdict."

"In all of the places I've been, UK has been one of the most disrespectful to me ..." she wrote.

UK Police Chief W.H. McComas was unavailable for comment yesterday, but university spokesman Ralph Derickson confirmed that school police are investigating the incident. There were no witnesses, and police have no suspects currently, Derickson said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996

Senate backs tuition benefit for Ky. Guard

HERALD-LEADER FRANKFORT BUREAU

FRANKFORT — The state would pay college tuition for members of the Kentucky National Guard under a bill approved yesterday in the Senate.

Supporters of House Bill 137 said the National Guard performs vital functions — including turning out more than 200 times last year to help during bad weather and other emergencies.

The Guard's payroll also brings a lot of money into Kentucky from the federal government, said Sen. Fred Bradley, D-Frankfort.

"It's a great economic benefit to Kentucky," Bradley said. He said the Kentucky Guard is down to 83 percent of authorized strength. The tuition measure is needed as a recruiting tool, he said.

Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, said the proposal was good but opposed it because there are so many other pressing needs that didn't get money in the budget.

More than 20,000 people were turned down last year for college tuition grants because the state didn't have the money, he said.

Other senators, however, said the budget contains money for less deserving programs than the Guard tuition.

The Senate approved the measure 37-1, with Kafoglis the lone "no" vote.

The Senate also approved a measure to let cities and counties set up administrative code enforcement boards. They would handle enforcement of things like zoning violations now handled in district court, and could impose fines.

Proponents said HB 814 would ease the burden on district courts.

But Sen. David Williams, R-Burkesville, argued against the measure, saying those enforcement functions should remain with the courts. It is bad policy to let bodies that make the rules also set up the bodies that enforce them, he said.

The measure passed 24-12.

Bright visitor puts on show

Local sky watchers in awe of Hyakutake

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — It wasn't hard to figure out when Dr. Ben Malphrus correctly lined up the comet in the eyepiece of Morehead State University's telescope.

"Oh, man. Oh, wow. Oh, geez," he exclaimed, just as excited, if not more so, than any of the 30 students gathered Monday night to see the unexpectedly bright visitor to our solar system.

The comet was the headliner at the regular weekly stargazing session of Malphrus' astronomy class. A few townies joined the group this time to get a good look at the comet Hyakutake, named after the amateur Japanese astronomer who discovered it. They had their choice of binoculars, the school's large telescope and a smaller model strapped to a recycling bin.

"Everybody's pretty excited — me especially," said Malphrus, who has taught astronomy and science ed-

ucation for five years at MSU.

Viewing conditions were perfect Monday night, except for competition from campus security lights.

"We've been trying so hard to get a night that wasn't cloudy," said D'anna Roberts, a senior from Elsmere.

Sophomore Donna Lewis said she got a great view of the comet when she was home in Perry County this past weekend.

"It's awesome — I saw it Friday, Saturday and Sunday night. You could see the tail and everything on it," she said.

Mark Mollett was using binoculars to look at Hyakutake, the brightest comet he'd ever seen.

"It's nice seeing something no one will see again for 20,000 years," the junior from Martin County said. "It's something you can tell your grandchildren about."

Astronomers think the comet's orbit will not bring it back toward Earth for 10,000

to 20,000 years.

Jennifer Carter, a freshman from Olive Hill, was a little disappointed that Hyakutake, which looks like a fuzzy snowball to the naked eye, didn't have a more dramatic appearance.

"It just looks blah," she said. But, she added, it was interesting to actually see what she had been learning about in class.

Malphrus, who traveled all the way to Key West to get a good look at Halley's comet, said Hyakutake is special for a number of reasons.

"The fact that it's incredibly bright — it's the brightest comet I've ever seen in my life," he said. "It's also a surprise."

The comet wasn't discovered until January and is the brightest to pass the Earth in 20 years. And, Malphrus pointed out, it was found by an amateur.

"It shows that amateurs can still make a major contribution," he said.

Veteran sky watcher F.L. Binion said he had been watching Hyakutake since it was discovered, but didn't get a good look until last weekend.

"This Ohio Valley weather doesn't help, and there's a lot of light around here, but last week I waited until dark and walked out and there it was, looking me in the eye.

"At first I thought it was a cloud, but I watched it move across the sky. "It's really better than Halley in '86. Just to look at it is a thrill. A lot of people don't know what it is and it's fun to tell them."

Hyakutake is expected to be visible for at least another month.

of apartheid, most blacks are poor and have little education, he said.

The group wanted to come to Kentucky for several reasons, Mandew said. First, educators were interested in the Kentucky Education Reform Act, he said.

Like Kentucky, the Northern Cape Province also has significant mining and agriculture activity, Mandew said. In addition, the South African group wants to learn about using distance learning technology to offer courses by satellite or two-way video, which UK does, he said.

The four-person delegation arrived in Lexington on March 11. One member, Tina Joemat, the province's minister of education and culture, had to leave early, but the others will remain through April 5.

UK received a \$20,000 grant from the Kellogg Foundation to underwrite the exchange, said Juanita

Fleming, a UK official who has been coordinating the visit. Other UK faculty members also might visit the Northern Cape, she said.

So far, the group has visited Claiborne Farm, Berea and Frankfort. They have met with the Council on Higher Education staff and observed the General Assembly in session.

"We have been very touched by the warmth and hospitality of the people of UK and Kentucky," Lekhobo said.

But that runs both ways, said Fleming, who said she has found the South Africans' attitude refreshing.

"You don't hear anger or bitterness from them about what happened before," said Fleming, UK's special assistant to the president for academic affairs. "You just hear their enthusiasm about what they want to do for their nation."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1996

South African group observes UK to get ideas

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Starting a university from scratch is a daunting task, but four South African educators are hoping to get some blueprints from the University of Kentucky that might help ease the burden.

So they're spending a month in Lexington to talk to UK officials about everything from community colleges to rural health to research partnerships with industry, in hopes of putting the information to use in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa.

"Everyone is telling us we're in a fortunate position, to be starting from a clean canvas and have a fresh start," said Bobby Mandew, vice-rector of the Perseverance College of Education in Kimberley, South Africa. "Some people would see it as a challenge, but we see it as a great opportunity."

Lorato Lekhobo, the province's superintendent of education, said the delegation also hopes to learn what not to do.

"We're not here just to hear about successes," he said. "We also need to hear the weaknesses."

The roots of the visit came in 1994, when President Nelson Mandela was elected. Government officials promised to look at the feasibility of establishing a university in the Northern Cape Province.

The province, which has about 800,000 people, has only two education colleges and three technical colleges, Mandew said. After years

House panel guts most of health-care reform bill

BY JIM WARREN

HERALD-LEADER MEDICAL WRITER

FRANKFORT — A House committee performed radical surgery on the Senate health-care reform bill yesterday, gutting most insurance reforms approved two years ago before sending the measure to the House floor.

The committee substitute approved by the Health and Welfare Committee transplants Senate Bill 343, a relatively mild reform bill passed by the upper chamber last week, with many provisions from House Bill 908, a bipartisan plan offering more extensive changes sought by the insurance industry.

The bill could look much different, however, when the full House

finishes with it this afternoon.

After five hours of work, committee members approved the substitute 10-8, with key House leaders (who favor HB 908) looking on from the front row.

Rep. Ernest Fletcher, R-Lexington, who helped lead the move to rework SB 343, said the committee substitute would help high-risk consumers while offering coverage for the most people at the lowest price.

Fletcher said that, for healthy people, the bill should cause insurance premiums to fall to levels roughly 10 percent above what those people were paying before the reform law went into effect. He dismissed complaints from legislators who wrote the 1994 law as "demagoguery. They devised a plan that didn't work well, and they're not willing to admit there's a better way," Fletcher said.

One of those lawmakers, Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington, blasted the new version of SB 343 as a "fraud" that will make insurance unaffordable for many who need it most.

"We are turning the clock back; we are destroying every good part of the reform; we are letting the insurance companies have their day," Scorsone said.

Scorsone tried to head off radical changes by offering amendments that would have left the 1994 reforms mostly intact. But committee members went with the committee substitute.

Groups hoping to preserve most of the 1994 reform law acknowledged they suffered a setback. But Jane Chiles, co-chairman of Kentuckians for Health Care Reform, insisted the committee's approval of extensive reform changes simply reflected the need to get some kind of bill out on the House floor for a vote. She said legislative leaders told her group they might be agreeable to some amendments more friendly to the reform law today.

Today's vote promises to be a laborious process. The House committee approved a stack of amendments to the committee substitute yesterday, but adjourned without rolling them into the substitute. That means the amendments will have to be considered individually on the House floor today.

House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo, D-Prestonsburg, said there will be "substantial" changes today. He insisted the measure approved in committee yesterday is "not as onerous as opponents think."

But if the bill passes the House as it came out of committee, it might get a cool reception in the

Details of bill backed by panel

As redrawn yesterday by the House Health and Welfare Committee, Senate Bill 343 would:

- Abolish Health Policy Board.
- Make Health Purchasing Alliance voluntary.
- Allow insurance premiums to be based on health. However, for policies issued before last July 15, premiums could rise only 15 percent based on health.
- Exclude coverage for pre-existing conditions for one year.
- Exempt trade associations from reform requirements.
- Eliminate guaranteed issue, except in state high-risk pool, where high-risk people initially would pay 135 percent of standard rate. Premium could rise to 200 percent of standard if approved by governor. Committee adopted a 150 percent premium cap in principle, but didn't add it to the reworked bill.
- Provide one standard insurance plan, with insurers allowed to add others. Committee voted to retain current four standard plans, but didn't add the change to the bill.
- Requires insurance commissioner to review premium increases greater than medical consumer price index and roll them back if excessive.

Senate.

Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, said yesterday that many senators question the provisions added by the House committee.

If the Senate won't accept the House version, the whole issue probably would wind up in a conference committee where almost any changes would be possible.

SB 343 began as Gov. Paul Patton's prescription for sweeping changes in the health-care reform law. But the Senate ultimately passed a committee substitute for SB 343 with only a few reform changes.

Yesterday, SB 343 was rewritten once again to embrace the provisions of HB 908. It would restore insurers' ability to base premiums on health status. It would offer guaranteed issue only through a high-risk pool.

Some of the amendments to the substitute bill approved yesterday by the committee would:

- Cap rates in high-risk pool at 150 percent, not 200 percent, of premiums for healthy people.
- Create a board to hear certificate-of-need requests, rather than having them decided by the health services commissioner.
- Put a 5 percent, rather than a 15 percent, cap on the amount premiums could increase for people who bought policies under the reform law.

March 28, 1996

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1996

NKU chief resigns, says state's priority on education too low

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Kentucky's longest-serving university president — blaming a lack of state funding for higher education — said yesterday that he will quit his job at Northern Kentucky University as of June 30.

Leon Boothe made the announcement at yesterday's Board of Regents meeting, confirming rumors that had been circulating for months that he planned to leave.

The board did not name an interim president yesterday, but said it would do so in a week to 10 days.

Northern, which is in Highland Heights, had 10,640 undergraduate students in fall 1995, about a third of whom are non-traditional students. Northern also has one of the state's three law schools.

Boothe, who came to NKU 13 years ago, said in an interview yesterday that his primary reason for leaving was that he does not think the state shows a sufficient commitment to higher education.

He said he had been thinking about resigning for about three years, but wanted to wait until Northern finished a \$10 million fund-raising campaign that it started in 1992. It hit its goal in November.

He also cited a national report last year that ranked Kentucky last in the country in terms of the amount of new money spent on higher education in the last 15 years.

Northern also got less money in the 1995 fiscal year than it received four years ago, he said.

"I thought, 'Do I want to do this for the rest of my life, trying to turn water into wine?'" Boothe said. "I'm an optimist, but when you see nothing on the horizon that says Kentucky is going to turn this around, then I thought it was time to look around."

Gov. Paul Patton's budget this year provided a 3.4 percent increase in Northern's operating budget. But the university suffered a setback when money for its \$35 million science building — a project it has sought for three sessions — was included.

Boothe said that he had already been discussing a possible resignation with his family before the session started. But those developments reinforced his opinion, he

said.

"I just feel that Kentucky has really, badly and tragically lost the viewpoint that money given to higher education is an investment," he said. "There's something terribly wrong when a state is pumping so much money into K-12 — which I support — and treating higher education the way it has."

Boothe, 58, will remain at the university as president emeritus through June 1997, board chairwoman Alice Sparks said in a statement.

Boothe will continue to work with the university as a fund-raiser, Sparks said. He will continue to earn the full salary stipulated in his contract, which was \$117,936 this year.

Boothe came to the university in 1983 after serving as vice president and provost at Illinois State University in Normal, Ill.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1996

Sides in Prestonsburg dispute agree that settlement needed

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

PRESTONSBURG — Everyone at a special meeting of the Prestonsburg Community College advisory board yesterday did find one thing to agree on: They want to see a dispute between college President Deborah Floyd and the faculty settled soon.

The advisory board yesterday became the latest voice in a chorus of opinions about Floyd's leadership. It approved a resolution praising her accomplishments and saying that it "fully supports" her.

That action came two days after a majority of the college's faculty approved a no-confidence vote of Floyd by a 47-27 margin, with one abstention. The college has 84 full-time faculty.

The controversy is hurting the college, several board members said.

"I'm begging you all today to bring this community together," said board Chairman Paul Gearheart. "I know there's some dissension here and we've been getting some undue publicity, but there's 2,900 students who should be taken into account."

Even faculty representative John D. Sammons, a vocal Floyd critic, said he agreed that the matter must be resolved.

"Let's try to start a healing process here," he said.

Floyd said after the meeting that she thought the meeting had been "very positive."

"The press coverage getting to this point has helped fuel the fire and make it appear to be an ugly matter," she said.

She also said she thinks UK's plan to hire an outside consultant to mediate the dispute should be successful.

"Now it's time for us to put our differences aside and let bygones be bygones," she said.

The controversy began to erupt at the college earlier this month, although some faculty members say they have been complaining to the University of Kentucky, which runs the college, for three years.

Floyd's critics say she has failed to involve faculty in the college's planning and has shown an autocratic style that intimidates some. Other faculty have accused her of having been verbally abusive to them.

Floyd's defenders say they don't see that side of her. They say she is a tireless worker who has moved the college forward by helping it get a health clinic, walking track and new academic programs.

UK Chancellor Ben Carr issued a statement Monday saying that UK had full confidence in Floyd.

Board member John Triplett, who proposed the board resolution backing Floyd, said he just wanted to reiterate the board's support in addition to Carr's statement.

"What I have seen out of Dr. Floyd in five years is tremendous effort and tremendous accomplishments," Triplett said. "She is a wonderful president."

Triplett's resolution originally

MORE→

FLOYD: Advisory board formally backs president

FROM PAGE ONE

How advisory board voted

Community college advisory boards, which consist primarily of community residents, are appointed by the governor. A faculty member and student representative, both elected by their constituencies, also sit on the board.

The University of Kentucky, though, runs the community colleges. Local boards function as purely advisory groups.

Under current Kentucky law, the faculty and student representatives do not have a vote. Pending legislation in the General Assembly would change that.

At yesterday's meeting, Prestonsburg Community College President Deborah Floyd asked the board to let the faculty and staff member vote. They agreed.

Here's how the board voted on the resolution affirming "full support" for Floyd:

Yes: Paul Gearheart, board chairman, of Harold; Jean Hale of Harold; John Triplett of Inez; O.T. Dorton of Paintsville; Rodney Handshoe of Prestonsburg; Robert Conley of Paintsville; and Robert W. Wheeler, student representative, of Paintsville.

No: John D. Sammons, faculty representative of Prestonsburg.

contained a paragraph criticizing the executive committee of the Faculty Assembly for sending a letter to Carr on March 18 that asked him to request Floyd's resignation.

But other board members amended the resolution to delete that paragraph. They also added a sentence endorsing Carr's efforts at conflict mediation.

The board did stop short of specifically endorsing a faculty proposal for a 10-member panel that would also try to settle the controversy.

That panel would consist of five faculty members, the consultant hired by UK, two former students and two community members.

Tom Matijasic, a history professor who suggested the committee, told the board that he thought it could be unbiased. The community representatives would be nominated by the faculty, but Floyd would be allowed to approve them.

"We've reached out to the other side. We've held out a hand," Matijasic told the board. "Please don't

PCC board's vote mystifies Inez attorney

John Triplett was among minority supporting Floyd

PRESTONSBURG (AP) — A member of the Prestonsburg Community College advisory board said he was mystified by the Faculty Assembly's 47-27 no-confidence vote for President Deborah Floyd.

"I just don't understand it," Inez attorney John Triplett said Tuesday. "It's incredible what that woman's done. I think she's shown tremendous leadership ability."

The vote was taken Monday following a brief address by Ben Carr, chancellor of the University of Kentucky Community College System. Kathy Smallwood, chairwoman of the assembly, said Tuesday that Floyd has divided the faculty, staff and community with her autocratic ways.

"If you have all these divisions, it's really hard to progress into the future under this leadership," she said.

Carr told faculty and staff Monday that he would honor Floyd's request for a consultant "to listen to the issues of the Faculty Assembly." But the assembly immediately voted to request creation of a 10-member committee to resolve differences.

The committee would include five teachers, three staff members and two people from the community.

Floyd said she welcomed an airing of differences to get this rift behind the college.

"I would hope that whatever someone might disagree with ... that they would avail themselves of the process that the chancellor has announced and move this college forward," she said. "I've always encouraged people to air their views."

But she said she would not take the route suggested last week by the assembly's executive committee.

"I have no intention of resigning," she said.

Last week, 22 members of the assembly voted to send a letter to Carr asking for Floyd's resignation. PCC has 86 full-time faculty members, but only 28 attended that vote — and five abstained.

The college's Student Government Association responded with a unanimous vote of support for Floyd.

Floyd has been the college's president for nearly five years. Some faculty complain that Floyd is an autocrat who doesn't consult them when making major policy decisions.

Tom Matijasic, a history professor who made the motion for Monday's vote, said faculty members have numerous complaints against Floyd.

For instance, he said Floyd brought one faculty member "to the point of tears" for failing to weed a campus flower garden. And when she first arrived at PCC, she disbanded a committee set up to measure productivity and student success — something required for accreditation.

He said Floyd also has used her "broad appointment powers" to stack college committees with her allies.

Floyd declined to answer specific complaints. She said she followed a president who had been in place 27 years, and that some did not react well to changes.

Floyd said she has established a student health center, a wellness program, a riverfront walk and other programs "that are not happening anywhere else in the country."

Triplett said Floyd is always asking him to raise money for some new effort at the school.

"She leads from the front all the time," he said. "She's always got them (faculty and staff) something to do."

Carr has said the university stands behind Floyd. Triplett plans to present a resolution supporting Floyd at an advisory board meeting today.

Matijasic said Monday's no-confidence vote was simply a mechanism for breaking a stalemate and getting to the point where open discussions can take place.

"I would like this outside panel to give us a fresh perspective," he said. "I kind of tried to hold out an olive branch."

Citing lack of state support, NKU chief says he's resigning

Associated Press

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, Ky. — Leon Boothe told the Northern Kentucky University board of regents yesterday that he would step down as president of the university June 30.

Boothe, 58, who became president 13 years ago, said the state's lack of financial support for higher education was his primary reason for leaving.

"Since I foresee no major changes within the near future in terms of lifting Kentucky from its current ranking of 50 among the 50 states in terms of new dollars coming into higher education over the past 15 years, and since I am at the age that I would like to work in an environment where I

can be more productive, I am formally informing the board today that I do not wish to have my contract extended as president," Boothe said.

The state's appropriation has fallen from 60 percent of all NKU funds in 1983 to just 39 percent in the current fiscal year, Boothe said.

Boothe said he initially decided to leave about three years ago but agreed to stay until completion of a fund-raising campaign the school began in 1992. In November the drive reached its \$10 million goal for long-range needs such as scholarships, equipment and facility renovations.

The Kentucky Post reported in February that regents had begun talking to Boothe about his possible depart-

ture. He quickly announced his plans to step aside voluntarily, but did not say when or under what circumstances.

Boothe was angry that news of his departure leaked out before his announcement.

Peter Hollister, vice president for university relations, said the board named Boothe president emeritus yesterday and said he will serve in a fund-raising capacity through June 1997.

Hollister said the board was not prepared to name an interim president yesterday; it will do so in a week to 10 days.

A search committee will be formed to find a permanent replacement, Hollister said.

Fischer resigns as chairman of U of L's board of trustees

By SHELDON S. SHAFER
and RICK McDONOUGH
Staff Writers

Businessman George Fischer has resigned as chairman of the University of Louisville board of trustees and left the board because a state law bars him from serving while his daughter-in-law is on the university's faculty.

Fischer's son, Greg, is married to Dr. Alexandra Gerassimides, an assistant professor of pathology at the U of L School of Medicine. She also is on the staff of University of Louisville Hospital.

A 1992 state law says no relative of a U of L trustee — specifically including a daughter-in-law or a son-in-law — shall be employed by the university.

U of L President John Shumaker said he wasn't sure who brought the law to the attention of university attorneys.

"It just slipped through," he said. "We looked into it, and it was clear" that Fischer had a conflict. "We brought it to George's attention, and he decided the only thing he could do was resign."

Fischer served on U of L's board for most of the last 13 years and was elected board chairman last September.

Fischer was a strong advocate last year for selecting Shumaker to succeed Donald Swain, who retired; Lou-



Fischer



Auerbach

isville Mayor Jerry Abramson also was interested in the position. Although Fischer never spoke publicly against Abramson, as co-chairman of the trustee search committee that sought Swain's replacement, Fischer supported requirements for the job that included a strong academic background, which effectively eliminated Abramson from consideration.

Fischer did not return several phone calls yesterday; Abramson was not available for comment.

Minx Auerbach, the vice chairman of U of L's board of trustees, yesterday assumed the title of acting chairman. She appointed a four-member trustee committee to nominate a new chairman — a post Auerbach said she'd be interested in. The board elects its own chairman.

Gerassimides has been on U of L's faculty since 1991, said U of L spokes-

woman Denise Fitzpatrick. Fischer abstained from voting on any matter involving the medical school faculty, she said.

Fischer notified Gov. Paul Patton of his resignation in a letter Monday. It cited "personal and family matters."

Other trustees yesterday praised Fischer for his contributions to the board.

Rick Stremel, chairman of U of L's Faculty Senate and a trustee, said Fischer had been one of the board's most active members. "He tried to find out what really was going on. Most of the board members are just too busy to invest the time."

Jefferson County Judge-Executive Dave Armstrong, for whom Fischer has served as a volunteer adviser, said Fischer went far beyond most trustees. He said Fischer would speak to incoming freshmen about U of L's mission and "how to succeed as a student."

He also said Fischer "helped the university out from a management standpoint, especially through the transition with the new president."

Shumaker called Fischer "a good friend and supporter in my first year as president." He indicated Fischer will continue to help U of L in some unspecified capacity.

Fischer is the chairman of SerVend International Inc., a vending machine company based in Sellersburg, Ind.

COMMENTARY

College admission: Should it be totally colorblind?

Universities need to consider race of applicants

What are we, anyway? Individuals, or members of groups?

The answer, of course, is: both. You know that; I know that. The three-judge panel of U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit can't seem to figure it out.

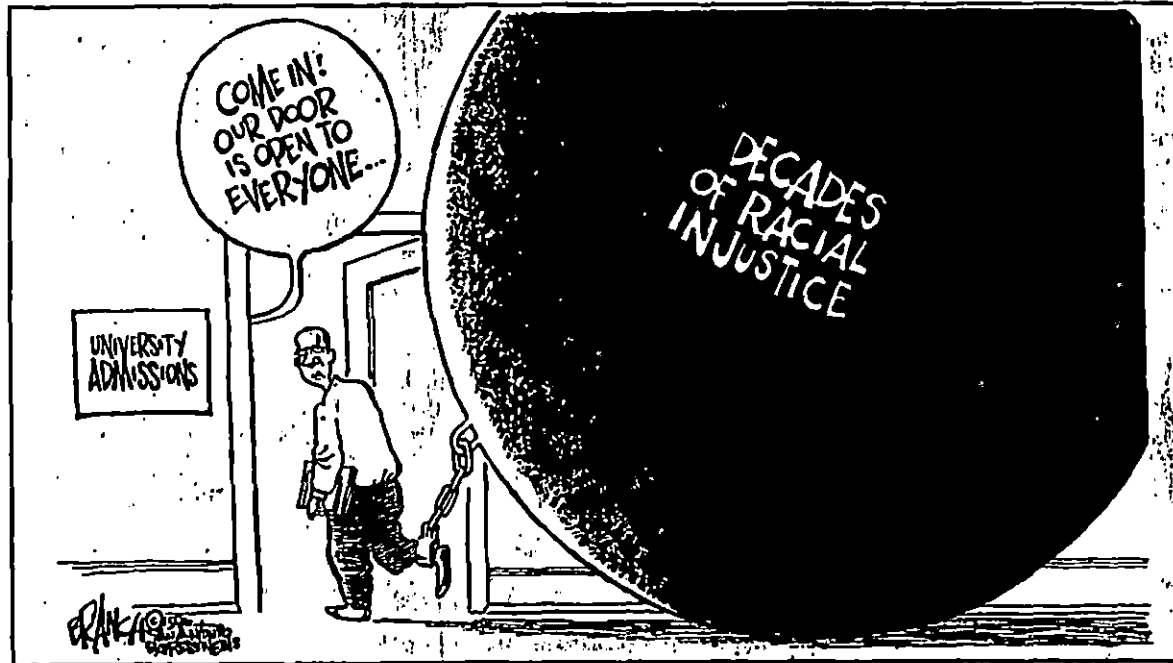
It ruled last week that race and ethnicity may not be used as factors in university admissions, even for what it termed "the wholesome practice of correcting perceived racial imbalance in the student body."



WILLIAM RASPBERRY

SYNDICATED
COLUMNIST

The New Orleans-based appeals court thus requires the University of Texas (and by extension all public institutions in the 5th Circuit states of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi) to treat all applicants solely as individuals. The result, if it became the national standard, would be a near death blow



JOHN BRANCH/SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS NEWS

to affirmative action in college admissions.

To common sense as well?

Not if we think of ourselves entirely as individuals. In that case, a university would be justified in selecting its students solely on the basis of the individual merit of the applicants — with no regard for the resulting makeup of the institution itself. If it turned out that 95

percent of the top-scoring applicants to the University of Texas were from middle-class white families, then that would be the makeup of the freshman class. If 90 percent of the top scorers were from metropolitan Houston, same thing.

If we think of ourselves solely as members of groups, then it would become important to see to it that the freshman class had the

correct proportion of blacks and Hispanics and West Texans — no matter the distribution of test scores.

In point of fact, no one sees himself either as 100 percent individual or 100 percent group member. And I find it silly for any major institution whose activities affect the lives — and life chances — of large numbers of people to

plant itself at either extreme. That, unfortunately, is what the 5th Circuit panel seems to have done.

I like the idea of individual merit. So do most black Americans. Most of us would oppose any notion of setting aside X percent of the freshmen seats at State U for blacks because blacks happen to be X percent of the state's population. We don't want 12 percent of the seats in the House and Senate reserved for us because blacks comprise roughly 12 percent of the population. We want to *compete* for the good things America has to offer.

But we want the competition to be fair. And one of the ways we judge fairness is to look at group outcomes.

But not solely at group outcomes either.

The point is that most thoughtful people — and most institutions — have tried to find some way of melding the competing principles. The Texas university system, for instance, has established affirmative-action policies calculated to reflect the ethnic diversity of the state while at the same time creating opportunity for the state's most academically gifted students. Still at the state's premier campus — U.T. Austin — only 4 percent of the 45,000 students are black and only 13 percent Hispanic, though blacks comprise 11.6 percent of the

population, and Hispanics 25.6.

Last week's decision grew out of a suit filed by four white law school applicants who were rejected even though their grades and test scores were higher than those of some minority students who were accepted.

I won't argue (because I don't know) whether these particular white applicants should have been admitted, or whether some of the minority applicants shouldn't have been. My quarrel is with the court ruling that says race may not be any part of the admissions decision.

Can geography be taken into account? Economic background? Whether applicants are from farm or city? The court didn't say, but its ruling suggests that individual merit must be the sole criterion.

At least since the Supreme Court's 1978 decision in *Bakke*, the prevailing notion has been that state institutions have an interest in — in part derive their legitimacy from — being representative of the people. In the case of universities, moreover, diversity itself has been viewed as an important element of education. We have accepted the notion that group membership matters, too.

Last week's ruling says we've been wrong — that we're individuals and that's *all* we are.

WASHINGTON POST WRITERS GROUP

Affirmative action can't be an excuse for discrimination

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... the use of race in admissions for diversity in higher education contradicts, rather than furthers, the aims of equal protection. Diversity fosters, rather than minimizes, the use of race.

It treats minorities as a group, rather than as individuals. It may further remedial purposes but, just as likely, may promote improper racial stereotypes, thus fueling racial hostility.

— Judge Jerry E. Smith
Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals
Hopwood vs. State of Texas

With that unequivocal statement, the Fifth Circuit last week moved to demolish the admissions standards that have been in place since the 1960s in most American universities. In a unanimous decision, a three-judge panel struck down an admission policy at the University of Texas Law School that gave preference to black and Mexican-American applicants. If the Supreme Court upholds the decision, it will apply to practically every American university, and the implications rocket far beyond the campus.

The ruling is aimed right at the heart of our national debate on affirmative action; the Fifth Circuit is offering up a much-needed reality check on a system that started off with the best of intentions but has



JOHN TREVER/ALBUQUERQUE NEWS

instead run amok.

Consider the facts of this case. In *Hopwood vs. State of Texas*, four white students argued they had been denied admission to the University of Texas Law School because of their race. The school's system was to assign each applicant an index based on his grade-point average and LSAT score. Applications were sorted into folders color-coded by race, and then divided into three rough categories: admit, discretionary, reject. In 1992, the cutoff score for the admit category was 199 for applicants who were white or other non-preferred race and 189 for blacks and Mexican-Americans; the automatic-reject scores were 192 and 179 respectively. The plaintiffs in *Hopwood* all fell in the discre-

tionary category for whites but scored higher than some minority students who were accepted.

The law school defended its system by arguing that 1) it was the only way it could meet its diversity goals of 10 percent Mexican-Americans and 5 percent blacks, and 2) it was making up for past discrimination. It maintained that this was permitted under the *University of California vs. Bakke*, the 1978 reverse-discrimination case in which the Supreme Court ruled that universities' compelling interest in diversity justified racial preferences.

But the Fifth Circuit marshaled an array of recent affirmative action decisions to argue that the Supreme Court narrowly defines compelling interest as remedying specific past wrongs. The University of Texas Law School, which opened its doors to black students more than 30 years ago and never barred Mexican-American students, failed the strict-scrutiny test. As for the university's overall diversity aims, discrimination on the basis of race is not permissible, even for what the court called "the wholesome practice of correcting perceived racial imbalance in the student body."

As an example of appropriate diversity, the court cited the lead plaintiff, Cheryl Hopwood, a young woman who had put herself through college, married a military officer and was the mother of a severely handicapped child. "Her circumstance would bring a different

perspective to the law school," the court said. Affirmative action preferences now often go to the children of minorities who have already made it to the middle class, not to the disadvantaged. One Texas law professor told us black applicants are "typically at least as advantaged as white applicants."

With or without *Hopwood*, it's clear that affirmative action as we know it is heading for a change. A referendum on affirmative action is on its way to the ballot in California, and at least a dozen states are considering bills that would bar universities from considering race

in making admission and hiring decisions. Come November, all Americans will get a proxy vote on it in the form of a choice between Bill Clinton, whose view on affirmative action depends on whom he's talking to, and Bob Dole, who is sponsoring legislation to prohibit it in federal programs.

The Supreme Court is likely to get *Hopwood* next fall, just in time for the President to offer a friend-of-the-court brief if he can first figure out which side to support. (Don't laugh; the Administration keeps switching sides in a New Jersey affirmative action

case.) In this election year, it should be noted that the three *Hopwood* judges were Reagan and Bush appointees.

From the beginning, affirmative action was supposed to be about equal opportunity; today, it is more about quotas and preferences. Along the way, some important principles got waylaid — such as the idea that it is wrong to judge a person's character by the color of his skin. What the Fifth Court is saying in *Hopwood*, in essence, is that racial discrimination is not an appropriate remedy for racial discrimination.

More viewpoints on Texas ruling

These are excerpts from other columns about affirmative action in university admissions.

■ HELP EVERYONE SUCCEED

The new ruling does seem to allow schools to use affirmative action to make up for past discrimination at a particular institution. But legal scholars say this is hard to do in ways that would avoid legal challenge.

The courts and the nation do seem to be moving gradually away from requiring affirmative action as a way to bring minorities into full equality in American life.

Even so setting admissions policies is difficult, even when efforts are made to be race-blind. Objective criteria — test scores and grades — don't sum up individuals adequately. There are many kinds of intelligence and aptitudes that can't be measured in numbers. Creativity, drive, moral convictions, skill in overcoming adversity, social consciousness, background, special talents all contribute to what people are.

What now? The solution, of course, is to help disadvantaged minorities become fully competitive before they are old enough to apply to college and graduate school. This is far more complicated than merely lowering the admission bar to higher education but would increase their chances of success once they are admitted.

Improving schools, especially in poor urban and rural areas, is an obvious step. This includes providing adequate funding.

But schools can't do it all, nor can they make up entirely for dysfunctional or indifferent or inadequate parents or missing fathers or the lack of learning stimulation in the home.

Efforts to assure disadvantaged minorities an equal share of places in college and graduate school on their own competitive merit should ideally begin at birth, with reach-out programs, perhaps run by local school districts, to help parents do a good job as their children's first teachers.

There could be visiting teachers coming to the home every week, child-family centers where mothers and young children could go for child-rearing, help and emotional support and easily accessible preschools that emphasize learning. Then, perhaps, all children would start to school with a good chance to succeed.

— *Joan Beck, columnist, Chicago Tribune*

■ STOP SOCIAL ENGINEERING

Like most institutions of higher education, (Texas) had for years taken its cue from Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.'s opinion in the 1978 *Bakke* case.

Now the 5th Circuit has re-

viewed Powell's opinion and rightly found it wanting. The fundamental problem with the opinion is that Powell justified the use of race in terms of "diversity." But no Supreme Court majority has ever endorsed this as a state interest sufficient to justify racial preferences. Indeed, in recent years the court has declared that preferences might be justified only to remedy the ill effects of past discrimination.

The school also made a remedial argument, which the 5th Circuit ruling rejected. "An inference is raised," the court dryly notes, "that the program was the result of racial social engineering rather than a desire to implement a remedy."

The direction of constitutional law seems firmly set against preferences. The important question now is whether higher education will understand that it must quit the racial social engineering in admissions that has divided and embittered the nation. Only race-blind admissions procedures — those that treat individuals without regard to their racial or ethnic identity — can ensure fairness and protect rights that are personal in nature.

— *Terry Eastland, author of the book, Ending Affirmative Action.*

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1996

Seminary offers social-work students aid in transferring

By DEBORAH YETTER
Staff Writer

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has offered students in its beleaguered social-work school tuition assistance and \$1,000 for relocation if they elect to transfer to other schools.

The seminary publicly disclosed the offer yesterday, and its president, the Rev. R. Albert Mohler, described its terms as "very generous."

"We have acted in good faith, and the students will choose the option that's best for their own situations," he said in an interview.

But one student, Alan Caruthers, said that even with the grant, those who decide they must transfer may not be able to afford to move. "Whether we could make a move with those numbers is debatable," Caruthers said.

He said that he isn't sure yet how students in the Carver School of Church Social Work will respond and that they haven't yet met as a group to discuss the offer.

J. Keith Smith, a local lawyer who has volunteered to help the students, said he's not sure they will be happy if they are forced to transfer out of state. He said most came to Carver at considerable financial sacrifice — some from outside the country.

"They've enticed students into a multiyear program — and for that program to fall apart, it leaves some

of them in financial straits," he said.

The seminary's trustees decided to shut down the Carver School after concluding that the principles embraced by the profession — including equality for women and gays — were inconsistent with those of the seminary and the Southern Baptist Convention.

The roughly 25 students who remain at the school, which is scheduled to close in May 1997, were presented with three options in a March 21 letter from Mohler.

The choices:

✓ Students who are eligible to graduate from the master's program next year can remain at the school, and the seminary will try to keep the school operating as an accredited program until then. Students who need extra hours to finish by then will be allowed to take them, and those who might have to cut back on outside work will be offered extra financial aid.

✓ Students who may not be able to finish by the end of 1997 will have a one-time opportunity to transfer to Louisiana State University. But LSU's deadline for applications is March 31, and the letter advises students they must "act now" if they wish to apply. The seminary will pay the extra cost of tuition of the LSU program above the cost of Carver through the summer of 1997 and provide \$1,000 for relocation expenses, the letter said.

✓ Students who wish to transfer to another program of their choice may present the proposal to the seminary and, if it is approved, the seminary would pay the extra tuition — but no more than it would pay for the LSU program. The student also would be eligible for \$1,000 for relocation.

The option comes with no deadline but the letter advises the students to act quickly in order to meet other schools' deadlines.

Smith, the students' lawyer, said he knows of two students who may be considering the transfer to LSU. He said he and some other volunteer lawyers are working with students to make sure they receive fair offers.

Mohler said the seminary will help all students plan their best course and will provide academic counseling.

"I believe this is a very responsible action on the part of the administration to provide alternatives for students," he said.

Family slaying looks planned; motive unclear

BY ANDY MEAD
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

MOREHEAD — The son was dead in his bedroom in the front of the small brick house, the parents were dead in their bedroom at the back, along with the 9-mm pistol.

It is the worst apparent murder-suicide around this part of Kentucky anyone can remember.

Although police and the coroner aren't saying for sure until autopsies are complete, it appears that sometime early Tuesday, Robert M. Hendricks, 44, shot his wife, Omega Jane Hendricks, 43; and their only child, Jimmy Wayne Hendricks, 20.

So far, no one has been able to figure out why.

A four-page note signed by Robert Hendricks left burial instructions and the names and addresses of Harlan County relatives who should be notified, Rowan County Coroner John Northcutt said.

With the note was \$12,000 in cash to cover funeral expenses.

"Apparently it had been planned for some time,"

Northcutt said.

The bodies were found Tuesday afternoon after women who worked with Omega Hendricks became concerned that she had not shown up for work at 11:30 a.m. They came to the house.

Because all three family vehicles were parked outside and no one answered the door, her co-workers called police.

Northcutt pronounced the three dead at 4:33 p.m. Tuesday. He said they had been dead for several hours.

A preliminary autopsy suggested Jimmy Hendricks was shot three times in the head, he said. Robert and Omega were each shot once in the head.

Omega Hendricks washed dishes and delivered food to patients at St. Claire Medical Center.

She was a "soft-spoken, nice lady" who always reported for work promptly, said Jane Faith, her supervisor.

Jimmy Hendricks, who graduated from Rowan County High School in 1992, briefly attended Morehead State University on a voice scholarship.

John Stegner, who taught choral music at the high school when Jimmy Hendricks was there and now teaches at Lafayette High School in Lexington, had nothing but praise for his former student.

He said the young man was "exceptionally talented," pleasant and a hard worker. He was a member of the school band and the Kentucky All-State Chorus.

Since dropping out of college, Jimmy Hendricks had been delivering pizzas for a Papa John's in Morehead.

Less could be learned yesterday about Robert Hendricks. He had graduated with honors from MSU in 1988 with a bachelor's degree in history.

Neighbors said he apparently drew a disability check and might have had a back injury. They often saw him mowing the lawn or sunning himself in the yard.

They last saw Robert and Omega Hendricks on Monday. Robert put the garbage can on the curb Monday night.

The Hendricks family lived on South Spring Street in Park Hills, a rural subdivision north of Morehead.

Cars would occasionally come down the quiet one-way street yesterday to look at the yellow police ribbon and the house where the terrible thing had happened.

Police said the Hendrickses apparently moved from Harlan County to Morehead about a decade ago. They lived on South Spring Street about three years.

Neighbors said the Hendrickses often had yard sales or sold things at the Great Flea Market near Interstate 75.

But neighbors seldom spoke to the family. No one recalled hearing quarrels. No one heard shots.

"They stayed with themselves pretty much," said Nella Luman, who lives across the street.

"They were real quiet," said Sandra Collier, who lives a couple of doors down. "When the neighborhood did things, they didn't participate."

Collier said she had seen all the police cars in front of the house Tuesday afternoon and had heard rumors about the suspected murder-suicide.

But she said she was worried because police had not ruled out the possibility that someone else was involved, which meant a triple murderer could be on the loose.

Trooper Ralph Lockard of the Morehead State Police post said investigators were trying to make sure of their facts before releasing more details. Police had earlier said they were not looking for suspects.

Omega Hendricks was the daughter of Joseph Kenneth and Doris Burgin Kenneth of Dayhoit. She also is survived by three brothers and four sisters.

Funeral services for Omega and Jimmy Hendricks will be 2 p.m. Sunday at her parents home in Dayhoit, with burial at the Tribble Family Cemetery, also in Dayhoit.

Visitation for mother and son is after 5 p.m. Friday at Northcutt & Son Home for Funerals in Morehead and after 5 p.m. Saturday at the family home in Dayhoit.

Arrangements for Robert Hendricks were pending yesterday at Northcutt & Son.

Herald-Leader staff writers Angie Muhs and James Quintong contributed to this report.

March 29, 1996

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MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1996

UK gets waiver for programs

New fields of study granted despite unmet racial goals

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — The University of Kentucky can go ahead with plans to pursue new degree programs, even though it hasn't met state-required affirmative action goals, a state education committee said yesterday.

The Committee on Equal Opportunity, which reports to the Council on Higher Education, made the recommendation at its meeting yesterday. The Council must give approval at its May meeting, if the recommendation is to take effect.

Under current Kentucky law, universities that do not meet state-set goals for affirmative action are not allowed to start new academic programs unless the council grants a waiver.

That law has been controversial. State Sen. John David Preston, R-Paintsville, unsuccessfully tried in this year's General Assembly to have it repealed.

Even though the committee recommended the waiver, some of its members said after UK President Charles T. Wethington Jr. had left that they still weren't completely happy with the university's

progress.

"I'll go along because I'm only one person on this committee," said member Wendell Thomas of Louisville. "But they've had more than enough time."

Others asked why UK — which had previously said it would not ask for a waiver — was asking approval for four new programs. Other universities that have sought waivers asked only for one.

Wethington defended the university, saying it had made progress toward recruiting and keeping black students, faculty and administrators.

"I would not be here seeking a waiver if I didn't think the University of Kentucky had made significant progress toward these goals," he said. "We will continue to make progress."

UK wants to start a master's degree in historic preservation architecture, a doctorate program in

gerontology and bachelor's degrees in agricultural biotechnology and natural resource conservation.

The committee's report found that UK had done well in recruiting black faculty and in earmarking scholarship money to recruit black students.

But it questioned the campus climate for black students, noting that their retention rate is lower than that of white students. It also said the university should have more black administrators and professional staff.

The report also noted that 38 percent of black faculty at UK were in the College of Education.

Wethington told the committee he was confident that UK's efforts would start to pay off.

"We are working every day to make the culture and atmosphere of the campus one that welcomes all kinds of students," he said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1996

Nominees sought for panel to find new NKU president

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, Ky. — The Northern Kentucky University board of regents and the university community have been asked to recommend members for a presidential search committee by April 26. Chairwoman Alice Sparks, who set the deadline, said the board can discuss its next step in finding a successor to Leon Boothe at its meeting May 1.

The board accepted Boothe's resignation on Wednesday, effective June 30, and named Boothe president emeritus with the full benefits of his existing contract through June 30, 1997.

In his new role, Boothe will raise money for the university.

Regents said they want a president strong enough in finance to stretch dollars, strong enough in academics to emphasize excellence and strong enough in understanding computers and technology to keep up with the rapid changes of the Information Age.

"That person needs to walk on water," said Regent Barbara Herald. "We really need somebody who will move us into the next century."

Senate balks at eliminating health reforms

By GIL LAWSON
and ROBERT T. GARRETT
Staff Writers

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A health-care showdown was set in motion yesterday when the Senate rejected the House's move to dismantle the 1994 reform law.

Leaders from both chambers then appointed members to a conference committee that will try to reach a compromise.

The Senate's team of negotiators is more sympathetic to Kentucky's current insurance-underwriting reforms than are the House's negotiators, headed by Democratic Floor Leader Greg Stumbo of Prestonsburg. Stumbo is adamant that the law must be drastically changed.

Contributing to the Senate's decision to reject the House's rewrite of the 1994 law were Gov. Paul Patton's threats to either veto or not sign the House version of Senate Bill 343.

Shortly before the Senate acted, Patton told reporters the House bill is "a cherry-picker's dream."

The 1994 law banned cherry-picking, or the practice of some insurance companies of weeding out bad insurance risks with higher rates for the sick or policies designed to attract only the young and healthy.

Patton had pushed for adoption of his idea to limit the most expensive policy to no more than six times the cost of the least expensive, with a continued ban on using health status to set rates. But the House rejected that Wednesday night by a vote of 54-44.

In rejecting the House's effort, the Senate in effect opened a Pandora's box. Anything could happen when the negotiators meet this morning.

Some Senate Republicans pleaded yesterday for the Senate to accept the House's version. The bill the House passed Wednesday night "is as good as we're going to get in this session," said Sen. Jim Crase, a doctor who is sharply critical of the reform law.

But the Republican senators apparently decided against an all-out push for the House's version. To win, they would have needed the votes of all 17 of their members, plus those of three Democrats.

"They (Democrats) apparently have got the votes" to not accept the House bill, Republican Floor Leader Dan Kelly of Springfield said as he burst into a meeting of the Senate GOP Caucus, after having met with Patton.

HOW THEY VOTED

Amendment to Senate Bill 343

To repeal most of the 1994 health-care reforms.

Here is the 51-49 roll call by which the House voted Wednesday night to adopt a substitute health-care bill that eliminated key features of the 1994 health-care law.

Democrats for (16) — J. Arnold, Bruce, Callahan, Curd, Damron, Gooch, Hatcher, Kerr, Morris, Newsome, Richards, Riggs, Scott, Stacy, Stumbo, Worthington.

Democrats against (47) — Adams, Adkins, A. Arnold, Ballard, Barrows, Bondurant, Bowling, Brown, Burch, Denver Butler, L. Clark, P. Clark, J. Clarke, Coleman, Collins, Crenshaw, Cyrus, Deskins, Farrow, Fox, Friend Jr., Geveden, D. Graham, G. Graham, Gray, Horlander, Jenkins, Jordan, Lee, Lindsay, Long, Lovell, Maggard, Marzian, Mason, Moberly, Nelson, Nesler, Palumbo, Rapier, Rasche, Riner, Scorsone, Simpson, Stengel, Thomas, Wayne.

Republicans for (35) — Ackerson, Allen, Altman, Baugh, Brandstetter, Buis, Dwight Butler, Cave, Colter, Crall, DeWeese, Fletcher, Ford, Gee, Hampton, Heflinger, Hogancamp, Jensen, Life, Marcotte, Maricle, Mullinix, Murgatroyd, Napier, Noland, Northup, Reinhardt, Sanders, Siler, Stine, Todd, Treesh, Turner, Walton, Zimmerman.

Republicans against (1) — Nunn.

Moments later, Kelly, a vociferous critic of the 1994 law, allowed the Senate to reject the House bill without demanding a roll-call vote, which would have put the members on record.

That decision raised eyebrows among some of Kelly's troops, who declined to discuss the Republicans' apparent decision not to stand and fight.

Questioned later, Kelly cited a lack of time to study all the changes the House made in the bill and his "impression" that Democrats would stick together in insisting on a House-Senate conference committee.

"We didn't have good consensus in our caucus on all of the issues," Kelly added.

During the Republicans' huddle, GOP Whip Richard Roeding of Fort Mitchell had urged his GOP colleagues to push for accepting the House's offer.

But he later agreed with Kelly's assessment. "I don't think we would have gotten a Democrat," said Roeding, a retired pharmaceutical-company lobbyist.

As passed by the House, the bill would repeal most of the insurance reforms in the 1994 law, including a

ban on using a person's health status, sex or occupation when setting premiums for individuals and small groups.

The House version also would abolish the state Health Policy Board, make the state's insurance-buying alliance voluntary for all members and allow an unlimited number of benefit plans. The reform law set a limit of five standard plans, as a way to help consumers comparison-shop and to encourage competition among insurance companies.

The House version also would establish a pool for high-risk people, who could be charged 50 percent more than the standard rate.

With help from the hospital lobby, which has stayed out of the fight on insurance reforms this session, supporters of the 1994 law managed to attach one key amendment to the bill Wednesday night.

It would require the Department of Insurance to hold public hearings if insurers did not submit certain information on rates and other things and would allow the attorney general to intervene on behalf of consumers in rate cases.

In a turn of events that was curious to some observers, the reform advocates pushing the amendment persuaded Rep. Mike Bowling, D-Middlesboro, who is Stumbo's law partner, to sponsor it.

In an appearance yesterday on the statewide radio program "PrimeLine with Al Smith," Bowling argued passionately for giving the reform law more time to work.

At times yesterday, the health-care debate seemed to be a feud among prominent Democrats from Eastern Kentucky.

Stumbo, the House's most powerful Democrat, and Bowling were on opposite sides of the debate, with Patton somewhere in between. In addition, Senate Democratic leaders picked Hindman Democrat Benny Ray Bailey to head their negotiating team.

Over the past decade, Bailey, the administrator of a primary-care clinic, has been the legislature's biggest advocate of curtailing the power of health-care insurers and providers.

Other Democrats named by the Senate to the conference committee were Caucus Chairman Nick Kafoglis of Bowling Green, Joe Meyer of Covington and Joey Pendleton of Hopkinsville. Crase and Republican Caucus Chairman Tom Buford of Nicholasville also were named.

Stumbo heads the House negotiating team. Other Democrats named to it were Whip Kenny Rapier of Bardstonsville, Tom Burch of Buechel and J.R. Gray of Benton. Two Republican doctors in the House, Ernest Fletcher of Lexington and Bob DeWeese of Glenview, round out the House team.